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ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Loses Popularity
He Might Still Carry U. S. Citizens Are Disappointed
Columnist Talks to Many
Sincerity Note Is Missed
Can F. D. R. Return as Seer?

HOW are the American people appraising the American President? Mr. Roosevelt himself is about to quit the White House for a swing through the nation that may supply him much information. Your columnist, having recently journeyed through the Southwest to California and homeward through the Northwest, presents here a composite impression of the attitude of hundreds of men and women whom he contacted. Being preponderantly western, the unstudied appraisals were outspoken. Whether in enthused approval, reserve or scorn, people obviously love to talk about the President. His personal appeal is enormous, almost beyond estimation—Many a critic who had no kind words for Roosevelt policies, had wholly agreeable words for the man.

If I voted on tomorrow, this composite impression registers, the President would probably be re-elected. But Roosevelt strength is diminishing in many sections. The fact might be outstanding if strong opposition candidates were in the field. A mighty strength is dribbling through growing dissatisfaction. Two completely contented neighborhoods the traveler encountered. A valley of fruitgrowers are thriving as they haven't done in 20 years. Government agencies pay them for a half crop not raised, get them double pay for the half crop grown. A certain section of hog farmers do as well, and in the same way. The residents are beginning to regard dependence as respectable. They bless the Administration. But the sinews of their prosperity are all out of the public purse.

A sense of disappointment has moved across the country from east to west. City eyes and farm eyes are starved for the sight of an imposing row of Administration buildings that can claim to have made the huge power and dam projects are still questionable in the popular mind. PWA, AAA, and those other initial agencies that meant to strike so deep into industry, agriculture and public relief, are regarded as falling far short. Western hopes, in particular, had soared so high; so very much was promised; so very much has been expected. Millions of people had believed that by this time they would be resting in the grateful shade of a forest of protection. Instead, they now measure the scene by reversing a copybook adage—Little oaks from mighty acorns grow.

The most outspokenly bitter opposition to the President comes from those in the communities where the businessmen know business was going to be regulated; a high percentage felt that it ought to be. But too many of them feel that the regulation has been stupid, given into inept hands, automatically carried out, and, most cutting of all, not aimed at the conservation of business under accepted standards. But people feel that the President, not catering to their political support, is perhaps planning to get along without it. They count the number of persons receiving their living wholly or in part through the Administration. Estimates run from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000—And again rises the question as to how many needy human beings are bold enough to mistreat Santa Claus.

Many persons from coast to coast have wondered at the Administration's attitude toward its large undertakings when they seem to slump. Why, if the Administration had so much faith in them, weren't greater efforts made to make them come out of the slump? Why so much smothering of old war cries and so much quick swinging to projects new? Was the background of recovery political rather than economic? Was the Administration merely looking for any old way that might lead out? Scores of commentators voiced a certain complaint to the writer. Where there was so much expressed earnestness, they missed something—Why was there so little spiritual vision to direct, maintain and crown the pathway of recovery?

Any meaning of the President's current political strength is speculative, but that it is waning rather than increasing is no guess. Franklin D. Roosevelt has had a hard row to hoe. Dissatisfaction is an expected element. But perhaps the people have reached a new stage, if the Roosevelt fortunes are to ascend as before. Perhaps they demand a new sign. They have seen the enthusiasm, the courageous executive, the wily strategist. The country is still in the shadow of crisis, and crises call for far vision, qualities that falter not, a faith that lays hold on the substance of things hoped for and sees spiritual forces move in their realization. Millions of Americans are wondering about Franklin Delano Roosevelt—Out of the politician can they hope to see arise a seer?

France Ready To Offer New Compromises

Three-Point Formula for Additional Concessions to Italy Reported

Optimism Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, Sept. 23—Grasping at the hope held out by Premier Mussolini's more conciliatory attitude, the French Government has decided to launch one more effort to find a compromise solution in the Italo-Ethiopian problem.

The counter-proposal which Premier Pierre Laval is expected to present to the Council Committee of Five at Geneva today is understood to consist essentially of the following three points:

1. Disarmament of Ethiopia—under Italian supervision as Premier Mussolini asks, but under international control, with Italian participation;
2. Cession to Italy on lease of a narrow strip of Ethiopian territory suitable for a railroad joining Eritrea and Somaliland west of Addis Ababa;
3. Some slight extension of the territorial concessions to Italy envisaged in the Committee's original proposals.

Opinion Changing
French opinion appears today to have followed the evolution of Premier Laval himself in support of the British Government's stand for strict application of the Covenant if these last efforts to avoid the Italo-Ethiopian conflict fail. There is evidence of greater readiness to envisage economic and financial sanctions, though the press is still violent in hostility to any military measures. Opinion is gaining ground in both press and official circles that military sanctions would not be necessary, because economic pressure would soon suffice to check a prolonged Italian attack.

Britain Reassures France
This tendency to stand a bit less far behind the League is undoubtedly due in great part to authoritative reports that Britain has responded favorably to France's request for a formal reassurance of British support in the event of trouble in central Europe.

Although it is understood that England has undertaken no new specific effort, a formula is said to have been found affirming Britain's intention of applying the Covenant under all circumstances—which has at least partially satisfied France.

Ethiopia Accepts Geneva Plan Basis For Negotiations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Sept. 23—With Ethiopia's formal acceptance of the Council Committee's plan as a basis for negotiations, the long-drawn-out dispute is expected to continue.

The Ethiopian reply was received here tonight. It accepts the plan of the Committee of Five as a basis for discussion, insisting, however, that assistance for Ethiopia in working out its problems must be collective and international.

It is understood that the reply shows Ethiopia is prepared to negotiate.

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Frank N. Belgrano Jr.
National Commander of the American Legion

Legion Prepares To Grapple Again With Bonus Plea

Topic Is Expected to Lead at Seventeenth Annual Convention at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23 (P)—The business of the bonus superseded a previous carnival spirit here at 10:10 a. m. (C. S. T.) today, and National Commander Frank N. Belgrano Jr. formally called to order the first session of the national convention of the American Legion.

In a hall flanked by colorful delegations seeking next year's meeting or national officers, legionnaires from all parts of the United States turned to the first serious business of the 1935 meeting.

The invocation was by the Rev. Park W. Huntington, national chaplain. Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, official soloist, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Today's morning session was dedicated largely to the formalities of a convention call, marked by an address of welcome by Gov. Guy B. Parks of Missouri, and the presentation of distinguished guests.

In his address of welcome Governor Parks said, "The chief object and concern of the American Legion is the welfare of the nation. You were its defenders in time of war, and now are zealous in its development and preservation, and I greet you as good citizens and patriots."

The principal convention business, action on the long-sought payment of adjusted compensation certificates, probably will not reach

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Utility Rates Go Under Fire At State House

Management Companies Attacked as Contrary to the State Laws

Boston Today—also sees—Retail business soars as women buy shirtwaists—Two councilmen write the Mayor—One wants married women discharged—Other wants Harvard's Dr. Conant made city investigator—Ripley L. Dana appointed Community Federation drive chairman.

Utilities—Rates Are Attacked at Hearing

Electric light and other utility rates were under fire from two directions in Boston today, but little hope for early reductions should be held, it was generally conceded.

First blast came from Wycliffe C. Marshall, Boston attorney, who advised the Department of Public Utilities that 87 gas, electric or water companies in Massachusetts are being run by management companies in direct contradiction, according to Mr. Marshall, of the state statutes which prohibit, he says, management contracts for utilities.

As explained by Mr. Marshall, a management company assumes the control of a utility service to carry on its work. As it usually works out, a holding company acquires a utility and then forms a management company to act as a sort of buffer and also co-ordinate the activities of various holdings spread out over a wide area. The service company pays the management company, and this is an added source of revenue for the holding company. Last year, according to Mr. Marshall, management companies in Massachusetts were paid \$2,274,606, and he asks the Department of Public Utilities to put a stop to it.

Second move against high utility rates came from Governor Curley's newly formed sliding scale commission which met today. Prof. John J. Murray, chairman, announced today that the commission had spent the week end interviewing federal officials in Washington relative to rate problems, and that an application had been made to the Federal Public Utilities Commission for a study of the 96 gas and electric firms operating in Massachusetts. The study would cost \$29,520, it was stated.

"We might get a rate reduction next spring," asserted Commissioner Elliott Rugg.

"No, some spring," corrected Chairman Murray.

Shirtwaists—They're Back Again After 35 Years

Mark Sullivan reported that on January 1, 1900, "Mr. A. P. Hurst, New York dry goods salesman, advertised the world that: 'Women are wearing shirtwaists because they are comfortable, because they can be made to fit any form. . . . Sleeves will be smaller, but still not tight.'"

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President Urges Private Aid for Needy Coal Miners

Mobilization for Human Needs Meets Again on White House Lawn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The citizens' committee for the 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs—the annual round-up of private charities and community chests—is meeting at the White House with a suppressed though satisfied smile and a lively sense of opportunity ahead.

The smile is because the committee is permitted within the White House grounds at all after its tiff in July with President Roosevelt. In its own eyes, the committee has won a famous victory. The sense of opportunity is because Congress, contrary to the President's early stand, enacted legislation which for the first time in American history actually permits corporations to obtain income tax exemption for their contributions to charity.

May Revolutionize Charity
This change may well be revolutionary in its effects upon American giving. For private charity is coming to be more of a business and corporate responsibility as smaller, private businesses continue to be amalgamated into vast networks.

To social workers, tax exemption is just about as important as that other revolutionary change—the New Deal system of public relief. For it means that when solicitors for all the community chests in the land start their collection campaigns this fall, they will have a new and powerful argument.

Whereas before, in most cases corporations had to pay taxes on what they gave away, or be prepared to fight an increasingly difficult court battle, henceforth they can deduct their private contributions on their personal income tax returns. The deductions are allowable up to 5 per cent on net income, which is an enormous percentage, for most corporate gifts rarely rise above 1 or 2 per cent.

But more about the smile. Since March, 1933, private charity had

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Gerard Swope
Chairman of the Board, International General Electric Company

lowable up to 5 per cent on net income, which is an enormous percentage, for most corporate gifts rarely rise above 1 or 2 per cent.

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Roosevelt Finds Nation Is Best Fitted Since 1929 to Donate Funds

Asks Business Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The nation as a whole is better able to contribute to private charities than it has been since 1929, President Roosevelt told a group of welfare organization heads assembled on the south lawn of the White House today.

Looking down on members of the 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs conference from a balcony decorated with a painting of a needy mother and children, the President warned that "in spite of definitely brighter economic skies this year," the situation demands the best that both public and private interests can give. That corporations and large contributors will be counted on to give more generously to private charity this year was indicated by Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, and chairman of the 1935 mobilization drive.

Small Gifts Increase
Replying to the greeting of the President, Mr. Swope pointed out that total contributions from the largest givers fell off 5 per cent last year while those from smaller givers increased 10 per cent. He expressed the hope that corporations would be encouraged by the provision in the new tax law recognizing the right of corporations to deduct charitable contributions from their taxable income.

The President's address opened a two-day meeting at which plans will be laid for hundreds of local charity drives during the fall and winter. Later Mrs. Roosevelt presided over a meeting of the women's committee at the White House at which it was

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In 26 States Go on Strike

Union Claims 400,000 Men Involved in Bituminous Fields

No Disturbances

Leaders Expect Only Two or Three Days of 'Rest' Before Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—What is technically stated to be the biggest strike in the labor history of the United States began today when over 400,000 soft coal miners went on orders to stay away from the mines.

But the apparent nearness of an agreement between labor leaders and coal operators meeting behind the closed doors of a hotel suite here gave the walkout a strangely peaceful and almost friendly air. No serious strike disturbances are expected. In the words of the labor leaders, it will undoubtedly amount to a two- or perhaps three-day "rest" for the miners and then a resumption of work.

Narrow Difference
Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, leading labor "trouble shooter," said at the White House today that he expected settlement not today, but within a few days. "Nearly 500,000 men walked out today merely over a difference of a cent and a half a ton in wages," he said.

So narrow is this difference between the demands of the miners and what the operators are willing to concede that neither Mr. McGrady nor the Administration expects serious trouble to result from the situation.

Meanwhile the 18 men who represent nine on each side, the conflicting interests of operators and miners, were continuing their efforts to close the gap which has caused the strike. They report results to a general conference at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Long-Standing Order

The strike itself is the result of a long-standing order from John L. Lewis, president of the powerful United Mine Workers of America, directing the members of the union to stay away from the mines if a new contract had not been achieved by this morning. Membership in the union is believed to be between 400,000 and 500,000 men.

If anywhere approximating that number of men had actually stayed away from work today—reports indicate the walk-out extends into 26 states—it will constitute probably the biggest strike in terms of number of men involved ever made effective in the United States.

Behind the present strike is one of the most protracted labor disagreements in the present industrial decade. Under NRA's tutelage, a general labor contract between soft coal miners and operators was first consummated in 1933. On April 1, 1934, a new agreement involving some further concessions to the miners was peacefully and quietly signed. Its terms provided that both parties should begin negotiations on Feb. 15 looking to a third new general contract. The one then in force expired on April 1 of this year.

Five Extensions

But by April 1 no agreement had been reached, the miners having by that time boosted their demands well beyond the willingness of the operators to follow. Under presidential pressure extensions of the old contract were agreed upon five different times to provide time for continuing the negotiations. The extensions expired successively on June 16, July 1, July 31, Sept. 16 and today. After the last extension, on Sept. 16, Mr. Lewis issued orders that if the new contract were not in existence this morning the men should stay away from the mines.

Under the old contract the miners received 69 cents a ton for digging coal. The United Mine Workers originally demanded a 10-cent increase while the operators proposed 6 cents. Last night this gap of four cents a ton was narrowed to one and a half when the miners cut their demand to nine and operators raised their bid to seven and a half. Incidentally, complete agreement is reported reached on hour rates for yardage and dead work amounting in effect to a 50 cents a day increase.

Section 7A

Backing the miners' demands in this instance is probably the most powerful union in the United States, Mr. Lewis, its president, took advantage of the new charter for labor provided by Section 7A of the NIRA as did no other single labor leader. He went into the mine fields the moment that act became law and conducted a whirlwind membership drive which netted him a membership variously estimated between 400,000 and 500,000 men which virtually dominates the soft coal fields. Its power was first used in 1933 and again in 1934 when general contracts covering the entire soft coal industry were effected.

That the union's might will again be demonstrated this time is scarcely doubted by those well informed with the situation. Any protracted opposition to the union on the part of the operators is considered to be out of the question. According to the operators, it is merely a question of their ability to meet the demands of the workers.

Many of the mines, according to operators, would have to be abandoned.

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N. E. Politics Boil As Fresh Fuel Is Put Under Kettle

Disension in the Ranks of Both Big Parties Forecasts Third Movement

New England was today reviewing a busy week end on the political front, punctuated by warnings in various quarters of a third party movement.

At a Republican outing in Haverhill, Hamilton Fish, New York Congressman, predicted a third political party if Jeffersonian Democrats don't join Republican ranks. Echoes of this sentiment were heard in Connecticut where the Socialist Party was pressing with some success for the advantage.

Other rallies throughout New England brought vigorous denunciations by Democrats against the efforts of so-called independents to split the Democratic ranks by blasting the "New Deal. One of these alleged back-siders, Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, was assailed for launching a third party of his own, derided as the "Confusion Party" made up of Republicans and Democrats who did not know where they were going.

Attention today concentrated along the political front in Connecticut, where municipal and town elections were just around the corner.

Socialists Make Bid For Chief Offices In 30 Connecticut Towns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23—With municipal and town elections just around the corner and the first stirrings of the 1936 campaign already being felt, Connecticut finds the Socialists pressing vigorously for advantages.

Inspired by the example of Bridgeport where the Socialists control the city government, fellow party members in an increasing number of towns are attacking the political strongholds long held by Republicans and Democrats.

Country towns in Connecticut elect their selectmen, school boards and other local officers in October, most of them for one-year terms. Three years ago Socialists entered tickets in only seven towns. Last year they won in 19 towns. This year the party will campaign in 30 towns.

Bridgeport Socialists have renominated Mayor Jasper McLevy, who is nearing the end of his two-year term. Next door to Bridgeport, in Norwalk, the party is making its most serious bid to capture its second Connecticut municipality. Arnold Freese, secretary of the party in the State, is candidate for mayor. Capture of Norwalk, if it could be held through the state election in

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Mule-Power Vital to Ethiopian Life

Buying Two Brown Mules Proves Difficult Problem, but It's Finally Accomplished, at Some Saving—Meré Correspondent Imagines He's 'the Governor of Wisha-Washa Come to Town'

This is the fifth of a group of descriptive articles by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, recently sent to Addis Ababa to cover developments there. Previous articles appeared on Sept. 10, 12, 18 and 20.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—At last I own some property: a brown Ethiopian mule. In fact, two. I have a deed to each of them, written in Amharic, which is the official Ethiopian language. I don't understand these documents very well, and am not sure which lines in them contain my name and which my mules' names. They're a kind of driver's license and I must carry them with me all the time, so to show that I came by my treasures in a perfectly honorable way.

I am especially glad to have two exclusive deeds to two brown mules, unreservedly my own. It may be the beginning of a new era. And it seems all the more thrilling that it was in distant Ethiopia that I began my climb toward wealth.

Of course, I don't want you to think that I have gone into the mule business. I bought these only as a means of locomotion. And they are absolutely essential for Addis Ababa is an enormous city. Ethiopia, you know, is bigger than the whole of Germany and Delaware together, and its capital seems to me to be scattered over practically the entire empire. There are no street cars, subways or autobuses, so the only way to get about is to hire taxis or own your own animals.

In order to hire taxis you must be at least as rich as Croesus. They are fabulously expensive. After an ordi-



or something like that. Horses are far more imposing, but not so handy. They cost less, but eat more and in the end aren't so easy to sell. Mules eat less, are tougher, less emotional, and can be sold for a good price at any time.

After long and profound contemplation I decided, for

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Boston Day . . . Utilities, Shirtwaists, Council, Relief . . .

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The shirtwaist has come to stay.

Not too supine to the dogma that change is a cosmic law was Mr. Hurst's prediction. The shirtwaist did not stay. It was the fact of three years, and then went its way. But for the past two years it has been coming back. In fact, if Mr. Hurst were to express his sentiment again today it would fall on credulous ears. Boston stores today sold shirtwaists in quantities more than just slightly reminiscent of the turn of the century.

It was this mode which contributed to the throng of women currently crowding Boston stores, for business-leaders merchants report as the fall buying season opens—is almost back to the peaks reached in September, 1928. And if it is silk shirtwaists that women are now buying, they are very wise say department store buyers who currently find replacement stocks for silks up about 10 per cent with indications of still higher sales.

These indications lie in lively trading in silk shirtwaists, said to be encouraged by threats of naval blockade or curtailment of Italian silk shipments. This, Boston merchants say, is the time to lay in stocks of silk hosiery and garments. Prices it is believed are preening their wings to soar.

Norton—He Proposes Dr. Conant As Investigator

Two members of the City Council took pen in hand today, tried to be helpful to Mayor Mansfield.

Councilman Clement A. Norton indited a note, suggested that if A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard's president emeritus, wouldn't head a committee to probe Boston's finances and the reports of the Finance Commission, perhaps James B. Conant of Harvard University might substitute. "In addition," the councilman advised, "possibly you could get the Harvard economic department to decide whether the Finance Commission reports are fair."

A scheme for giving deserving persons employment was the subject of Councilman Henry Selvitella's letter. "Just five hundred women whose husbands are employed, and hire more needy people," was the substance of his suggestion that marriage

ried women be dropped from the city pay roll.

The Mayor did not comment on either missive.

Bey—Fugitive Said To Be Ready To Surrender

Although John Bey, alleged slayer of a Connecticut policeman, was expected to surrender today, he is still at large. Frank J. Reardon, chief of the Hadley police force, said that he had been told by friends of Bey that the fugitive would surrender himself providing police would not harm him. Lieut. William V. Shinkus, who has headed the 10-day search for Bey by the state troopers, has announced that he will be allowed to come out of hiding without fear of injury. The long search has called out the services of 100 state troopers, bloodhounds, an airplane and a price of \$1000 has been placed on Bey's head.

It's 4033—Traffic Officers Take Notice

Boston's 1800 sturdy policemen were preoccupied as they went about their duties today. They were learning a number an important number—4033, 4033, they said to themselves as they swung along Boston's sidewalks and directed Boston's traffic.

The number belongs to the private automobile of Eugene C. McSweeney. Mr. McSweeney has been held up in traffic jams recently and he has sent orders for all Boston policemen to learn his registration so that the mistake won't occur again.

Loan Sharks—Charged With Grabbing ERA Checks

Relief and ERA checks in Cambridge are in many cases going to all the pockets of "loan sharks" instead of purchasing the groceries and other necessities for which they are intended.

This was the charge of John W. Lyons, president of the Cambridge City Council, and candidate for mayor, who today described the blackmail racket in a letter to Mayor Richard M. Russell.

Mr. Lyons says that agents have threatened ERA and welfare recipients that they will be cut off the rolls unless they make payments on overdue loans. In several instances the agents have stripped houses of furnishings when payments have not been forthcoming.

In attacking these activities, Mr. Lyons said: "I do not for one moment believe that any private organization has such influence with any municipal or federal department. I do contend, however, that by force of such threats, aid recipients, men and women, have parted with a portion of the really inadequate sums given them to sustain life. I know further of cases of heartless dispossession by these agents. Such practices should not be tolerated in a civilized community. I am sure if the real situation is once established our local welfare and ERA heads will see that it is ended."

Woolen Mills—Labor Gives High Credit on Codes

Labor today claimed more for business than business claimed for itself. Woolen manufacturers reported that 75 per cent of the mills in New England had retained the NRA code provisions, despite the fact that the United States Supreme Court had terminated their obligations to do so. But Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers Union, and spokesman for labor, asserted that the

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Beginning Monday, Sept. 30, the midday and afternoon radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be consolidated into a single afternoon period which will be heard at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ. This change to an afternoon period has been made due to commercial sponsorship of another program over WBZ. Up to Sept. 30 the Monitor news will continue to be heard as usual at 12:15 and 5 p. m. over WBZ.

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:15 WEEL, "Allie in Orchestra," musical dramatization.
5:30 WBZ, "Fiber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.
5:45 WAAZ, Boston's Opera Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor.
6:15 WBZ, "Five Star Final," dramatization of the news.
6:30 WEEL, "Margaret's Music," soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
6:45 WEEL, Gypsy Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 WBZ, Radio Theater: "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," with Ethel Archer.
7:30 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interludes; end men; soloists; quartet.
8:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Lullaby; soloist; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

recorded. The Emperor's willingness to consider even territorial readjustments was considered highly satisfactory.

The committee decided to ask the League Council for further instructions. It will present its report on negotiations to date, perhaps tomorrow.

Naval Tension Eases

ROME—Naval tension eased perceptibly today, following statements by both British and Italian governments. Britain informed Premier Mussolini through Ambassador Sir Eric Drummond, that its fleet concentration was not designed to enforce sanctions in the event of war with Ethiopia. The measures were purely "precautionary," the note said.

Thereupon, the Italian Government officially assured its citizens that neither its own, nor British fleet maneuvers meant war.

Premier Mussolini's promised 1,000,000 soldiers under arms before Oct. 1 were rounded out today. Four military classes reported for duty.

Committee of Five reconsiders: Page 1.

Strike—Soft Coal Miners Go Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The soft coal strike is on. At midnight Sunday the miners were reported out of the mines. The United Mine Workers Union claimed 400,000 members in the Appalachian fields had dropped their tools.

Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady said prospects for an early settlement were "good," after leaving the White House today. He did not ask President Roosevelt to intervene. The outstanding disagreement, he said, regards the wage for cutting and loading soft coal. Operators have now offered an increase of 7½ cents, and the miners dropped their demands to nine cents. Last night the figures were six cents offered and 10 cents demanded.

Last-minute efforts to avert the long-postponed show-down had been futile. The workers, backed by the Guffey Coal Act, were neutralized in bargaining power by employers' court attacks on the Act's constitutionality. A dramatic last-minute plea by Mr. McGrady could not resolve the basic conflict. No arbitration facilities could be agreed upon. Therefore both sides resorted to naked force.

Theater—Honors Passing of DeWolf Hopper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stage curtains were at half staff today, as New York received news of the passing of DeWolf Hopper. That entity known as the Theater—spelled with capital T and sometimes an "re" on the end—was inclined to hold Hopper's powerful bass voice responsible for helping geology knock over more than one rocky peak, and thought there might still be echoes bouncing back and forth between some remote cliffs in the Himalayas. After a recital of "Casey at the Bat," which Hopper said he declaimed 10,000 times, more than one theater is reputed to have needed strengthening at the foundations.

DeWolf Hopper was a pillar of the stage, and as such Broadway honored him today.

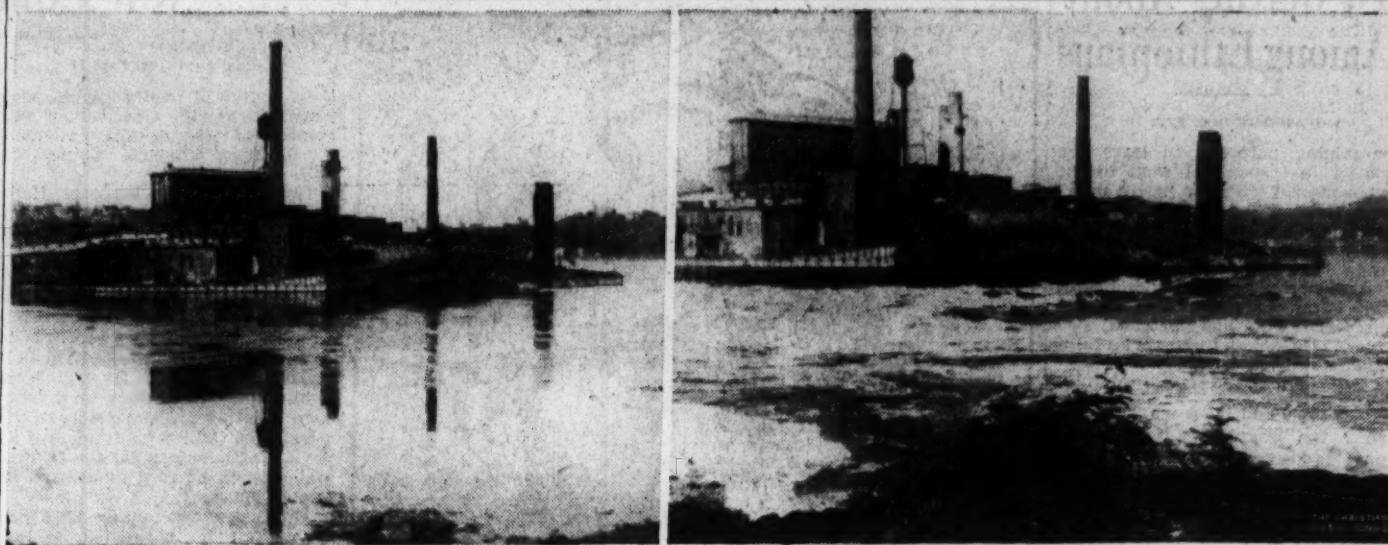
French Fascists—Rallies Held in Centers

PARIS (AP)—A return to the "fighting line" by French political leagues reminded the nation today that the Italo-Ethiopian crisis was only one of its worries.

Headed by a huge test mobilization of Croix de Feu Fascists throughout the nation yesterday, right and left forces went ahead with plans for winter campaigns to gain power.

Both the Leftist, Daladier, and the Fascist, de la Rocque, representing extreme opposites of French political opinion, told their followers: "France's internal affairs must be settled before she can play a strong part in international affairs." Each, however, advocated suppression of the other's power as the only way to achieve settlement.

They Fall About Every Way but Up



By a Staff Photographer

Reversing Falls on the St. John River, N. B.

At Left Are the Falls at Slack Tide, and at Right as They Appear at Ebb Tide

These falls are a source of constant wonder to visitors in this region. But to old timers, they are merely another of the customary phenomena caused by the tides in the Bay of Fundy, which sometimes rise to a height of 45 feet. The falls flow in two directions—upstream when the tide is rising and downstream when it is falling. During certain periods, a "slack tide" occurs, when the water is smooth and deep enough for navigation.

Politics Boil In New England

(Continued from Page 1)

1936, would give the party a fourth seat in the State Senate where Bridgeport Socialists now have three votes.

While the Socialists thus move into a threatening position in state politics, veterans of the old political organizations see a weakness in the Socialist ranks. A split between Mayor McLevy's Bridgeport group and a group that follows Devere Allen of Wilton as its leader became apparent during the last session of the General Assembly. At the recent state convention of the Socialist Party it developed into an open fight.

Mayor McLevy must show his Bridgeport constituents tangible results of his two years in office if he wants to be re-elected. Mr. Allen and the Socialists scattered about the State in towns where the party has yet to win so much as a constable's job have no such problem. Because Mayor McLevy and the Socialist Senators from Bridgeport were willing in the Legislature to accept a sales tax if it meant state aid for Bridgeport's relief problem, the other Socialists accuse them of deserting Socialist ideals.

Bridgeport Socialism, these others say, has been diluted by practical politics until it is scarcely recognizable. The Bridgeport group was smartly spanked for its sales tax record in the state convention.

as are necessary to make it conform to changing social conditions."

The Governor, welcomed with prolonged cheers and applause by the audience which packed the dining room of the Stratfield Hotel, told his fellow Democrats that he planned to appoint in the near future three commissions—one to draft an unemployment insurance act, another to study the state pauper laws and the third to study the problem of caring for the insane and the defective.

The Governor drew applause as he expressed the hope that the day would come "when the people will no longer countenance political judgements."

Governor Cross facetiously warned members of his party: "No party can win a state or national election without issues."

"The Republican Party," he said, "is now trying out the people on two main issues."

He listed these as a claim that "improvement in business is in spite of the policies of the Democratic Administration," and "an equally absurd attempt... to persuade the people that the Democratic Party would overthrow the Constitution of the United States."

Third Party Forecast

By Fish at Haverhill

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 23 (AP)—Unless Jeffersonian Democrats join Republican ranks, a third political party will be formed, United States Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, predicts.

This third party, he told a Republican outing here yesterday, would be led by Governor Talmadge of Georgia or former Governors Ritchie of Maryland or Ely of Massachusetts. He called on Republicans to appeal to the Jeffersonian Democrats, who, he declared, were knifed by the Federal Administration.

Success in the 1936 election would be certain, he asserted, "if these Jeffersonian Democrats join the Republican ranks." He predicted "a Jeffersonian or constitutional party will be formed" if such Democrats did not join the Republicans.

Mr. Fish attacked Secretary of State Hull as New England's greatest enemy because of his free trade policies.

"He is worse than all the brain trusters put together," he said. "All that New England has got out of the New Deal has been a chance to pay the bills. The processing tax has destroyed the textile industry and has increased unemployment."

Quezon Is Congratulated

By President Roosevelt

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday sent congratulations to Manuel L. Quezon, President-elect of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippine Islands, apparently setting at rest complaints on Mr. Quezon's election. The message read: "My most cordial congratulations"

"My most cordial congratulations"

"My most cordial congratulations"

"My most cordial congratulations"

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Connecticut Potato Growers Propose to Resist Control Act

DARIEN, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—A plan for the open defiance of the Potato Control Act through the organization of the "Potato Men of Connecticut" was announced today by Harvey H. Watkins, Republican town chairman of Darien.

Mr. Watkins said the proposed organized action, termed by him an "ironic memory" of the Minute Men of the Revolution, will be inaugurated tomorrow at a rally which will open the Republican campaign in Connecticut.

Persons will be asked to sign pledges to resist efforts to enforce the act. Copies of the pledges, the names of the signers and the acreage they will devote to potatoes will be sent to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The rally will be addressed by Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York and Frederic C. Walcott, former United States senator and now state welfare commissioner of New York.

Mark W. Norman, former law partner of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, will preside.

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

Postum

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Moscow-Tokyo Truce Believed Near End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Sept. 23.—Evidence is accumulating that the temporary truce between Soviet Russia and Japan which followed transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is rapidly breaking down.

The official press here is now publishing rumors that Japanese Manchurians are planning to send a river war flotilla into interior waters of Soviet Russia, despite repeated warnings by the Soviet Government against any attempt to invade its waterways.

Since the world congress of the Communist International was held at Moscow in August, the Japanese Government has revived its aggressive attitude toward Russia.

Object to Comintern
The Japanese suggest that the Soviet authorities, by their lavish welcoming of the Comintern Congress, and the widespread publication in the official Soviet press of speeches made at the Congress by Japanese and Chinese Communists, have violated a tacit understanding that they would no longer openly encourage the Communist movement in the Far East.

But Soviet newspapers, even those published in the Soviet Far East, prominently displayed speeches made at the Congress by Japanese, Chinese and Korean Communists, predicting the victory of Communism in their countries with the assistance of the Comintern, whose permanent secretariat functions in Moscow, directed by Soviet citizens.

The Japanese Government made a verbal protest to the Soviet Government against the activities of Japanese Communists in Russia, and the writer is reliably informed that the Japanese protest was much more strongly worded than similar protests made by Great Britain, Italy, China and Latvia. In fact, the Soviet Government was told that a repetition of activities such as occurred during the Comintern Congress would result in something more than a protest. The Soviet Government formally refused to accept the protest, but undoubtedly noted its strong language with some concern.

Follows U. S. Protest
It is perhaps significant that the Japanese protest, unlike other verbal protests, was made after the United States Government had delivered its written protest on the same subject. The vigorous wording of the American protest may have had some influence in Japan.

The Comintern Congress apparently has strengthened the influence of the considerable group among ruling circles in Japan which has insisted that "something must be done, without further delay, to check the menace of Russian Communism." It has weakened the group which has contended that Soviet rulers are no longer interested in pushing their movement beyond their own borders, and that they can be trusted not to interfere again in the Far East as they did in China from 1924 to 1927.

After the transfer of the Chinese

Eastern Railway, many impartial observers agreed that there was excellent prospect for a lengthy truce between Japan and Soviet Russia. It was believed that a tacit understanding had been reached that Japan would not disturb Russia's position in Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang and that Russia would not interfere with Japan's expansion into North China and Inner Mongolia and would no longer actively encourage Far Eastern Communists.

"Show-Down" Nears
The Comintern Congress has weakened that hope. The Japanese Government once more has turned its attention from China to Russia, and the understanding between Japan and the Nanking Government has been facilitated by their mutual dislike of Moscow's self-advised encouragement of Communist movements in the Far East. It has placed Japan in a better position to seek an early "show-down" with Soviet Russia.

Well-informed observers forecast that in the near future Japan is likely to press vigorously for the transfer at Japan's price of North Sakhalin and of the Amur River islands whose possession is now in dispute. At the same time, Japan is likely to renew its pressure upon Outer Mongolia, where Soviet influence has been predominant since 1920, and to adopt an uncompromising attitude in the negotiations for renewal of fishery leases off Russia's Far Eastern coasts and for settlement of the Siberian-Manchurian boundary disputes.

These observers believe that the Soviets made a monumental blunder in utilizing the full strength of their powerful propaganda machine to advertise the Comintern Congress at Moscow at a time when Japanese opinion regarding Russian Communism was at least quiescent. The parading of Japanese and Chinese Communists at Moscow would be interpreted by the Japanese military and anti-Communist politicians as deliberate and calculated provocation.

Unfortunate
It may be true, as some Russian Communists say, that the Japanese military plan eventually to seize a portion of the Soviet Far East, and that nothing but a powerful Russian army can stop them. But the Soviet-Japanese truce which was in prospect would have at least afforded the Soviets valuable time to develop their internal resources and might perhaps permanently avert conflict.

Under the circumstances, the wide publicity given to the activities of Japanese, Chinese and Korean Communists at the Comintern Congress may well be regarded as criminally tactless, in view of Russia's professed desire for peace. Not the least of the results of this Congress was the alienation of the United States Government at a time when friendly relations between the United States and Russia might be particularly valuable to Moscow.

Mule-Power Vital To Getting About Among Ethiopians

(Continued from Page 1)

bargaining purposes, to leave the matter in suspense. I went to the mule market with my native interpreter and my "boy," and when someone tried to sell us a mule we extolled the advantages of owning a horse, and when a horse seller appeared, we sang the praises of the mules, hoping thus to make a better bargain. But I discovered that, however good one's line of talk, he can't bargain an Ethiopian down very much.

To Horse Market
The mule and horse market is beyond the city limits, so you can imagine how far it lies from the center of this enormous town. My taxi fare out there consumed no small part of the sum I had set aside for the mule.

The morning gave very meager results, for not many people had brought horses or mules to market. They didn't seem to realize that I had come 8000 miles or so to buy an Ethiopian steed. By 12:30 midday the only promising animal we had found was a gray mule for which the owner demanded 70 thaler (328) and he wouldn't even think of taking a cent less. So after leaving my two assistants at the market with instructions to bring me two horses or mules, if anything good turned up, I walked back to the hotel.

I had barely finished dinner before my dark men appeared with two white horses which were strong, in good condition, spirited and cheap. Only 70 thalers for the two. Quite a chance. But my fatherly hotel proprietor, a German, completely quailed at deal. He said the horses were wild, unused to city ways, and that automobiles and decidedly dangerous.

The prospective sellers jumped on their bareback steeds and rode back to market very disgruntled, while I reconciled myself to purchasing a tame, tame animal.

But how? I donned my raincoat, took my umbrella, without which one dares not leave his room, and strode off to market once more with my two faithful retainers.

Mules Aplenty
We had to go into a little native house to wait through the second half of the daily cloudburst, and on reaching the market some time later found quite a collection of animals, mostly mules. I rode the 70-thaler gray once up and down the road and was quite pleased with him. Then I tried out a 90-thaler black one. He was large and had an excellent canter, so I was much inclined to buy him.

I was putting on quite a show as I rode my mule up and down the crowded highway with the whole market looking at me.

All the animals behaved admirably. A small brown 55-thaler mule seemed a very good buy. But a lively 100-thaler one pleased me most of all. She was what you might call "classy." Young and full of life, she gave promise of going up all the hills on high and Addis Ababa is built on hills.

Finally, I began to bargain. I offered 40 for the 55-thaler brown and the owner was willing to sell. When I offered 90 for the 100-thaler mule the artistically dressed owner was furious.

I consulted with my native staff, and after long deliberations offered the 100-thaler mule. The owner was willing to sell. When I offered 90 for the 100-thaler mule the artistically dressed owner was furious.

A Good Showing
I rode the best one back to the hotel. She cantered along in a dainty, nimble way, shying at automobiles just enough to make riding interesting and to show that she's young, unsophisticated, observant and full of ardor. She forded a muddy stream and scrambled up the steep bank like a cat up a tree. It's plain she's going to show me what she was worthy of being picked out of Addis Ababa's whole mule market.

We bought her a gleaming red saddle with a shiny gilt bridle and a magnificent brass necklace, so when I ride up main street with my interpreter following, the mule and my "boy" trotting along behind, I imagine the whole population staring and saying to each other, "The Governor of Wisha Waha has come to town!"

In the face of this pomp how chagrined those old neighbors of mine in Cora, Kansas, would feel, who used rather derisively to sing to me, "When Reuben comes to town!" All I can say is that they ought to see Reuben and his retainers now riding down the boulevards of Addis Ababa, "The New Flower," founded by Menelik II, "Lion of Judah and King of Kings."

Old Australian Coins
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A number of coins, more than 100 years old, have been found at Merton, New South Wales, on a site which was once a convict settlement. One shilling piece is dated 1835. Another coin is inscribed Guillelmus III D. G., and a third coin, like a farthing, is dated 1826. A silver coin, the size of a sixpence, and dated 1826, has a crown and 10 C. B.

D. H. Evans for 'Viyella'
Illustrated is one of the two new styles Viyella have made this season for the low price of 12/9 each. With polo collar for a tie and becomingly spaced breast pockets. It also buttons through for convenience. The style not illustrated has a slim collar for a tie and a buttoned placket. Colors of Natural, Royal, Azure Blue or Almond Green. Checks of Natural/Nigger/Royal, Natural/Navy/Sage, Natural/Nigger/Royal, Natural/Nigger/Gold, Natural/Royal/Black, Natural/Navy/Sage. Sizes 13, 13½, 14 and 14½ in. 12/9

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A Man in the News



By a Staff Artist
Frank B. Kellogg
He Persuaded Nations to Approve Idea of Outlawing War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
St. Paul, Minn.
A man who could recognize a great idea and dare to persuade the world to endorse it, Frank B. Kellogg, just resigned as a member of the World Court, has doubtless taken a celebrated niche in history.

For thousands of years kings and captains have sought fame through making war. While he was American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg had fame come to him because he sought peace. The white-haired statesman found a society in which war had been legal and respectable from its origins. He helped the world for the first time to repudiate war as illegal.

Saw How to Apply Idea
Several others, of course, share the honors of the Kellogg-Briand Treaty or the Pact of Paris of 1928, the general agreement of the nations for the renunciation of war. The idea did not have its birth with Mr. Kellogg, nor did he first introduce it to diplomacy. But when it came to him it was still new and he made it so thoroughly his own as a statesman that he became the author of the treaty outlawing war and directed the successful negotiations.

The peoples of 62 nations can look back to the unassuming American from the Middle Western interior, remote from contacts with foreign lands, who gave them the protection of the pact.

Levinson Originator
It was a strange career the idea had which Secretary Kellogg eventually picked up. The thought of outlawing war was born to a Chicago corporation lawyer, Salmon O. Levinson, who began thinking of war in the light of law when his son went into the army during the world conflict. Contrary to the common procedure, Mr. Levinson did not try to popularize his idea of outlawing war by a "campaign of education" but sought out key men in government.

By working effectually, though quietly, he interested a number of leaders. While in Paris, Prof. James T. Shotwell, the distinguished peace worker, explained the idea to M. Briand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Briand then proposed to the United States a treaty condemning war and renouncing it as an instrument of national policy in the mutual relations of the two countries. Secretary Kellogg turned over the idea, like it, and told M. Briand that his inspiring proposal should be enlarged to make it possible to bring within the scope of such a treaty not only France and the United States but also all other nations of the world.

Recourse to War Condemned
In the following negotiations, the French proposed limiting the terms of the treaty to include only "wars of aggression," but Secretary Kellogg stood for broadening the rejection of war. It was greatly through his guidance that the Pact of Paris was made to read:

"The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare, in the names of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another."

In Advanced of Some Opinion
Before the peoples of the world generally knew it, their governments had agreed to prohibit war. They have since been growing toward the ideal to which they were pledged. They have not yet reached it. Public

France Ready to Offer New Compromise Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

tiate territorial readjustments, and promises that the Government will respect the rights of other nations if it concludes economic agreements with Italy.

This reply from Emperor Haile Selassie is held to be altogether satisfactory in the general opinion expressed here.

Committee to Report?
The Council Committee of Five in today's meeting, however, felt that it was its duty to report back to the Council on the situation as it has now developed. It will meet again tomorrow to draw up a document relating the whole story of the negotiations since its formation by the Council. Thereupon the Council will meet in its turn to instruct its Committee.

This does not mean that the Committee has completed its task but merely that it requires a fresh mandate to meet the situation as it has now developed.

Salvador de Madariaga, the Committee's chairman, afterwards consulted Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy on various points, particularly if the delegate's observations may be considered an official proposition from the Italian Government.

Meanwhile there is every reason to believe that members of the Council's Committee of Five are not displeased with the turn taken by the Geneva-Rome discussions.

Gave Views on Plan
Baron Aloisi lost no time in seeking an interview with Señor de Madariaga, handing him the text of the communiqué issued at Rome and commenting on its terms. He explained Premier Mussolini's objections to the plan, but also indicated how it can be rendered more satisfactory.

There is, for example, much insistence in League circles on protecting the independence and integrity of Ethiopia. But the plan itself establishes a veritable international government which replaces the authority of the Negus of Ethiopia and envisages territorial concessions to Italy. The Italians, therefore, argue that if these proposed arrangements are held to be not incompatible with Ethiopian independence and integrity, a definition of the degree of Italian representation in the international Government or a cession of more acceptable territories cannot change the essential character of a plan which undoubtedly puts Ethiopia under foreign tutelage.

Moreover, Italy insists that there are agreements between France, Britain and Italy in which Italy's prior and preponderant claims to whatever rights or responsibilities are accorded in Ethiopia are tacitly acknowledged.

Would Disarm Ethiopia
It is stated on good authority that among other things Premier Mussolini demands the nomination of Italian military counselors to the Negus who would proceed to the disarmament of the Ethiopian army without delay. This request is supported by the argument that Italy cannot possibly withdraw her own troops until the safety of Eritrea and Somaliland is assured.

In addition Italy wishes in view of its past relations with Ethiopia to be allowed to nominate European administrative counselors. It contended that in other territories placed under mandates, France and Britain do not share this privilege, and since economic concessions to Italy on a large scale are contemplated it is natural that Italy should be sure that administrative difficulties will not be raised.

British Not Altruistic
Furthermore, the offer by Britain of an Ethiopian port at Zella is not exactly appreciated by Italy. It is regarded as merely intended to divert Ethiopian trade from Italy, besides being detrimental to French interests in Djibouti and rendering Ethiopian disarmament difficult. Italy long ago offered a port to Ethiopia in Eritrea, namely at Assab, and the apparent generosity of Britain is therefore regarded as not wholly disinterested.

In circles which comment on these Italian suggestions it is repeated that they cannot be adopted except in so far as they do not destroy Ethiopian independence and integrity. But this phrase may mean little or much. Cynics say they are not more destructive than the propositions of the Committee of Five—they are only different; and that according to whether the

British agree or not they will be found in conformity with the Covenant or opposed to it. There is a possibility that Italy will yet be given an offer which it can accept.

Aggressive Purpose Denied
The fact that Premier Mussolini, while saying "No" very politely to the Committee of Five's proposals, intimated that he is ready to consider any other scheme, is a tremendous advance on earlier negotiations. The Italians have held the view that the Great Powers have not wanted to help Italy as well as Ethiopia. Happily the belief that Britain did not want to help Italy, but, on the contrary, to force that country into an impossible position, and to provoke a struggle for Mediterranean supremacy, has been largely dispelled by the official assurance that movements of the British fleet have no aggressive purpose.

Following a call of the British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Eric Drummond, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Fulvio Suvich, the British Foreign Office at London issued a carefully worded communication on the subject explaining that Britain's naval movements "were not intended to imply any aggressive intention," but were described as a natural consequence of the Italian press campaign against Britain. There was also a statement from Professor Suvich to the effect that Italy's military preparations in the Mediterranean were "of a precautionary measure and had no aggressive aims."

It was with dismay that real peace lovers saw the prospect of an Italo-Ethiopian conflict in the name of the League replacing the prospect of an Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Meanwhile, it cannot be assumed either that the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel has lost its acuteness or that a pacific outcome is assured. In some quarters close to the principal delegates it is asserted that the limit in concessions has been reached and that the Council on which sits Maxim Litvinoff of the Soviets will even attempt to reduce those tentatively made by the Committee of Five.

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Memorial to Henschel
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALVIE, Scot.—The memory of the founder of the Boston Symphony concerts, Sir George Henschel, was honored when a memorial was unveiled at Alvie, Invernesshire, Scot., recently. Sir George, a notable singer, composer and conductor, passed on in September of last year.

Lucy
Useful blouse in a delightfully printed Suede Crepe with knife-pleated jabot and tiny glass buttons. Red, Blue or Black Prints on White grounds, or Brown and Navy Prints on Beige grounds. Sizes 13½, 14, 14½.
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D. H. Evans of Oxford St., W. 1
D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., London

New York City Is Planning For Great Exposition in 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The prospect for a \$50,000,000 celebration in New York in 1939 to mark the 150th year since George Washington, dressed in brown homespun, stood on the balcony of Federal Hall, at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets, and took the oath of office as first President of the United States, was approved by Mayor Fiorello H. La

Their delicious flavour
—is sealed in a
sugared cone..



None of the flavour can evaporate—no trace of the real-fruit taste is lost. Pour hot water on to cone and crystals—they instantly dissolve together, setting firm, clear and sparkling. Lushus Creams too, are as simply made, with pure cold milk. Try Wild Cherry or Lime today.

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8-12 Matilda Street, Toronto, Canada

Ten Guesses (95)

- [Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]
- 1—No; "both" is superfluous.
 - 2—Yes; "euphemism" is a figure denoting an inoffensive way of saying something unpleasant.
 - 3—Yes; the Renaissance, which had its beginnings in the fourteenth century, flowered in the fifteenth, and carried over into the sixteenth, may be said to have preceded the Reformation, which was particularly in evidence in the sixteenth century.
 - 4—No; a white rose was the badge of the house of York, and a red one was the badge of the house of Lancaster, in the wars which lasted from 1455 to 1485.
 - 5—No; it extends also into Montana and Idaho.
 - 6—No; it is a dark blue.
 - 7—No; but seven is a prime factor can be divided only by itself and one.
 - 8—Yes.
 - 9—Yes; he sells stocks when he thinks they are too high, expecting to deliver them when he can say them cheaper.
 - 10—No; by Puccini.

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and at AXTELL HOUSE, WARWICK ST., LONDON, W.1.
Manufacturers also of "BRAEMAR" Sportswear.



Manhattan Island Rises Above Commercialism to Honor Inauguration of Nation's First President
This Striking Photograph, Showing New York City's Skyscrapers Piercing the Low-Lying Clouds, Was Taken From an Airplane Flying High Above the East River

Louisiana Seeker Of Governor's Seat Engages in Fight

MONROE, La., Sept. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gov. James Noe, who caused a breach in the Long political organization by announcing his candidacy for Governor in defiance of administration leaders, emerged victorious today from two skirmishes with his opponents.

A. K. Kilpatrick, Monroe Long leader, who broke with the Lieutenant Governor over his candidacy, was struck in the face and knocked down by Noe.

The dispute took place in a hotel lobby yesterday shortly after a Long memorial meeting. Friends separated the pair and they left.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, another foe of Noe in the scramble for party leadership left vacant by Senator Long's passing, called the meeting but did not attend.

He said he had been advised to remain away by administration leaders of Monroe, which is Noe's home town.

The candidate did not mention politics in his address, but after the meeting said:

"You can say that I'm in the race to stay, with no ifs, ands or buts, about it."

Governor O. K. Allen is supporting Judge Richard Leche of the State Court of Appeal for the Governorship, and Representative Cleveland Dear (D), of Louisiana has tossed his hat into the ring on the anti-Long side.

Governor Allen's slate was announced only after frenzied caucusing for 24 hours in New Orleans. He said Leche was Long's choice for Governor.

Wade Martin, public service commissioner, was named as the man Allen would appoint to fill out Senator Long's unexpired term in the Senate with Allen J. Ellender, Speaker of the state House of Representatives, running for the full term.

Long Confidant Says Senator Chose Slate

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Seymour Weiss, Senator Huey Long's political confidant and treasurer for the Long organization, said last night the Louisiana state political ticket announced in New Orleans had been prepared by Senator Long an hour before he was struck down by an assassin's bullet.

Weiss, however, said he did not know of the elimination of the name of Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe from the ticket just announced. Noe, Weiss said, was listed to succeed himself.

Noe a few days ago came out independently as a candidate for Governor, and his failure to appear on the regular organization ticket indicated this action had caused Long's leaders to leave him off as reprisal for precipitous announcement.

President Says Nation Is Best Since 1929

(Continued from Page 1)

announced that she will make public addresses in Los Angeles, Calif., and Fort Worth, Texas, in behalf of the private charity drive.

The President congratulated the welfare leaders for their "heroic work" in last year reversing the shrinkage of relief funds raised by private organizations.

"You halted the retreat," he declared, "and now are headed once more toward the front. Let there be a general advance in every one of the 350 campaigns of welfare organizations scheduled for this autumn. In the winter relief picture the

Strike Involves 26 States

By the Associated Press
Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—UNITED MINE WORKERS officials claimed 400,000 of their members, excepting a few maintenance crews, dropped their picks and shovels today in the soft coal fields due to disagreement over wages. The strike went into effect at 12 o'clock last midnight.

The miners were estimated to have 1,200,000 dependents.

The miners asked an increase of 10 cents a ton for cutting and loading soft coal, an increase of 50 cents a day for day labor, and a 15 per cent raise for cleaning out the mine.

Operators offered an increase of 6 cents a ton for cutting and loading, 50 cents a day for day labor, and a 10 per cent increase for mine cleaning.

The 26 states involved are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, Tennessee and Texas.

President visualized these factors: withdrawal as rapidly as possible of the Government from emergency home relief; increased absorption of the unemployed by private employers; increased contributions to private charity brought about by increased purchasing power due to steps taken by the governments to extend credit to home owners, industry, banks and railroads.

Nation Better Equipped
"The nation as a whole is better able to assume its duties to private charities than it has in the last six long years," the President declared. "That is an important selling argument to be used on the nation."

Asking co-operation for the social security program which he said ties with human needs in every community, Mr. Roosevelt predicted that "in the years to come, the social security program will be considered one of the greatest steps ever taken by the American people."

Mr. Swope told the conference that, "if our private welfare services are to measure up to this task and assist in the liquidation and adjustment of the governmental programs, they must have greater resources for 1936 than they had for 1935."

"The signs that many of those who gave generously last year can give more easily and more generously this year are here."

Must Lead in Some Paths
Mr. Swope set the rehabilitation of "heroic people who have suffered unemployment but have yet avoided the necessity for relief" as a special duty for private charity. "Private effort must not only be always flexible in its willingness and ability to supplement governmental effort—but along many paths it must lead," he declared.

In behalf of the mobilization, Mrs. Roosevelt will speak in Los Angeles Oct. 1, at a statewide mass meeting of women and at the Southwestern Regional Welfare Convention in Fort Worth on Oct. 3, it was announced.

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2. An adaptable neckline, tucked pockets and a stitched and flared skirt grace this charming suit. Five colorings. 94/6

Knitwear First Floor

Coal Miners In 26 States Go on Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

done if the terms demanded by the union are enforced. Union leaders, on the other hand, insist that at the moment the difference over the ton wage represents less than \$20,000 a day in wages. The amount is too small, they insist, to constitute any serious threat to the continued operation of the mines at a profit.

While President Roosevelt's arrival in Washington coincided with the climax of the negotiations, he has not as yet moved to take a hand in the situation. Mr. McGrady's visit to the White House was merely to report. His confidence in the early prospect of a settlement is so great that the White House considers there is no need for interference by the President himself.

No Picketing in Ohio
DOVER, Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP)—Thomas J. Price, district representative of the United Mine Workers of America, said about 1200 miners, employed in 10 of the larger Ohio mines, joined the national strike called by the union early today. Mr. Price said there would be no picketing.

127,868 in Pennsylvania
HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 23 (AP)—The bituminous coal industry, thrown idle today while operators and union attempted to reach a wage agreement, employed 127,868 miners in Pennsylvania last year. They worked an average of 182 days each and produced 89,592,481 tons of coal. Bituminous coal production centers in western and central Pennsylvania.

25,000 Out in Illinois
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23 (AP)—Most of the coal miners in Illinois stayed at home today in obeying the strike call of the United Mine Workers of America. There was no sign of trouble. State officials of the union said the strike affected approximately 25,000 men.

Indiana Miners Strike
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 23 (AP)—John Suttle, secretary of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, said all union miners in Indiana, bituminous coal field, approximately 8500 men—complied with the general strike order today.

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Brisk Fall Air Due as College Football Starts

By a Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brisk fall air has the logical right to wait its way eastward with increasing volume now. College football is here! And with college football should come the crisp, tingling coolness to spur the athlete to timely activity. The rising platoon is greeting the falling autumn leaves.

Slowly the momentum of the great American gridiron game increases. Big games, crowds, organized cheer and heavier clothing are in order. Behind closed gates the thousands of veteran and inexperienced candidates are being taught and drilled in fundamentals and rudimentary plays and signals. Each succeeding week end the dress rehearsals of polish and timing are gone through, leading up to the distant climax settings.

Favorites Win Handily

Last week end the curtain rose to exhibit three games on eastern grids with Holy Cross routing little Rhode Island State at Worcester, 32 to 0; Northern and American International inaugurating their third season of organized football with their former triumphant, 26 to 0; and Chick Meenan's 1935 edition of Manhattan football subduing hard-fighting Niagara eleven, 25 to 6.

In Brooklyn, approximate attendance figures drew 10,000 to the New York game, 6000 to the Holy Cross affair at Worcester and 2000 to Kent Field, Brookline, home field of Northeastern.

It was much the same story at each contest with the lack of timing, polish and experience hampering progress, although the favored team in each instance survived handily. Erratic were the flashes of smooth football, raggedness spotting the performances often enough to furnish the coaching staffs with a full schedule of corrective practice for the week.

Monday Quarterback

Next Friday and Saturday enough eastern football teams make their debut to crowd the sport pages with results and supply information for the rabid to indulge in the critical and abusive "Monday quarterback" habit. Excepting Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, United States Military Academy, Brown and one or two others, all the major eleven of the East taste the impact of contact this week end.

Pittsburgh, Colgate, Dartmouth, Fordham, N. Y. U., the Maine State eleven and many others crowd this week with hurried finishing tactics to charge out Saturday for their 1935 displays. Indications gathered from the past winter, spring and summer doings of most of the colleges, the present season should reveal improved, spectacular and more prosperous results than 1934.

The referee's whistle blew in moderation the past week end, but it should shrink the coming week end.

Seals Win Second Half

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 (AP)—San Francisco's Seals, managed by Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, captured the second-half pennant of the Pacific Coast Baseball League yesterday when they split a doubleheader with Seattle as the season ended.

The Seals, who start a post-season play-off here tomorrow night with the first-half champion Los Angeles club, wound up with a record of 62 games won and 40 lost, for a percentage of .608. The playoff determines the 1935 championship.

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In Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal or any centre where we have a store, you are invited to make EATON'S your shopping headquarters. Or write to the Shopping Service in the Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg stores.

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CANADA

Victors Get Their Trophies



Greentree Team Receiving United States Open Polo Championship Prizes
Left to Right—Mrs. P. B. Sanger, Capt. J. H. Whitner, Thomas Hitchcock, Gerald Baiding and George M. Bostwick

Greentree Wins Open Polo Title For First Time

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 23—For the first time in the history of the United States open polo championship, Greentree emerged the winner on Saturday at International Field, Meadow Brook. It was the closest kind of a match, as a full extra chukker had to be played before Greentree could conquer the Aurora team, winner two years ago, and runner-up to Templeton last year. But just after the bell in the ninth chukker, George H. (Pete) Bostwick, who had been the star of the Greentree play all through the series, broke loose from the crowd. A series of passes, started by Thomas Hitchcock Jr. to Gerald Baiding, and sent by the latter to the little No. 1, gave Bostwick an easy drive for the winning goal, for a score of 7 to 6.

Tommy Hitchcock, No. 2, has been a member of the winning team before, as a member of the Meadow Brook team in 1923 and with Sands Point in 1927, but the other three, Bostwick, Baiding and John Hay Whitney, the organizer of the team, have never succeeded in winning before.

Templeton, last year winner of both events, reached the final round of the Waterbury Cup handicap series yesterday, on the same field, defeating Long Island in another closely fought game, 16 to 15. By the terms of the competition, the winners had to allow seven goals, but made these up in the first two chukkers, by fine combination play. But Long Island braced after that and fought on even terms for the balance of the game, leading at 13-11 at half time.

But both Michael Phipps, fighting for the No. 1 position on the international team next spring, already threatened by Bostwick, and Stewart B. Lichten, also striving for a place, broke loose in the later chukkers, and though Terence Q. Preece stood up well on both attack and defense, tying the score twice after Templeton had gained the lead in the sixth chukker, and also in the eighth, a final drive by Phipps just before the bell gave Templeton the game.

Phipps scored nine of his team's goals, though most of them were in combination with his teammates.

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division		Points
Club	Won Lost For Agt. P.C.	
New York	1 0 42 7 1.000	
Pittsburgh	1 1 24 40 .500	
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 .000	
Boston	0 0 0 0 .000	
Philadelphia	2 7 75 .286	

Western Division		Points
Club	Won Lost For Agt. P.C.	
Detroit	1 0 35 0 1.000	
Chicago Cardinals	1 0 7 8 1.000	
Green Bay	1 1 12 7 .500	
Chicago Bears	0 1 0 7 .000	

Results Sept. 22	
New York 42, Pittsburgh 7.	
Green Bay 7, Chicago Bears 0.	

Results Sept. 23	
New York 6, Boston 0.	
New York 6, Boston 0.	
Cleveland 6, Chicago 3.	
Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 24	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 25	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 26	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 27	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 28	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 29	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 30	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 1	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 2	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 3	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 4	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 5	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 6	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 7	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Twenty-five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD BUREK of the Brooklyn Nationals held St. Louis to two hits in a seven-inning game, but St. Louis used those two safeties to advantage, along with 11 bases on balls, and won the game by 5 to 2. Brooklyn was limited to three hits by an assortment of pitchers.

N. E. Ski Hill Over One Thousand Feet

By a Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—Anton Lekang, one-time ski-jumping champion of the United States, said yesterday that jumps of 300 or more feet will be possible on the new hill now being constructed by the New England Ski Club at New Boston, Mass., near here.

"Frank G. Menke's 'all sports record book' lists the world's longest jump to date at 301.75 feet, made in March, 1934, in Yugoslavia by Birger Ruud.

Lekang was one of a group, including many sports writers from various New England cities, which inspected the hill yesterday.

Johanne Kilstad, known as the "queen of the skis," was enthusiastic about the hill, which is over 1000 feet from top to bottom with a take-off approximately 400 feet above the foot of the slope. The hill is claimed to be the largest in the world.

The N. E. Ski Club held a clam-bake for its guests on a farm near the hill. Mayor Robert E. Maher of Winsted was master of ceremonies and officials of several Connecticut and Massachusetts towns in the vicinity spoke.

Terms of the contract under which the hill is being constructed call for its completion within 60 days and the first meet of professional jumpers is planned tentatively for some time in January.

American League		Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	92	53	434	
New York	85	59	380	
Cleveland	77	70	324	
Boston	74	74	300	
Chicago	73	81	420	
Washington	68	81	449	
Cleveland 2	61	84	421	
Philadelphia	61	84	421	

Results Sept. 21	
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2.	
Detroit 2, St. Louis 3.	
Philadelphia 4, Washington 1.	
Washington 3, Chicago 1.	
New York 3, Boston 3.	

Results Sept. 22	
New York 6, Boston 0.	
New York 6, Boston 0.	
Cleveland 6, Chicago 3.	
Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 23	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 24	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 25	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 26	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 27	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 28	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 29	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Sept. 30	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 1	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 2	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 3	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 4	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 5	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 6	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

Results Oct. 7	
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.	
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.	
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.	
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.	
Washington 10, Philadelphia 2.	
Washington 11, Philadelphia 1.	
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.	

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Over Garden Walls

THE garden where we played as children was encompassed, as so many English gardens are, by a high, red brick wall. At least it appeared high to us then, for not one of us was tall enough to see over the top. Nevertheless, we were not unacquainted with what went on in the gardens that lay on either side of our own, for the nursery was on the third floor and its windows commanded an extensive view of the neighborhood.

We were extremely interested in three young brothers who played cricket. Their garden was little more than a large patch of grass, worn almost bare between the wickets. We watched and applauded their games, and if no grown-up was present we cheered vociferously when a good run was made. We had been admonished by Ellen, our young nurse, that it was most impolite to do this, as we had never been introduced to these neighbors. However, we felt we knew them very well; we even knew their names, for we had heard them calling to one another many times. We each had our favorite whose exploits we cheered most.

One of these brothers had red hair and a freckled face, and I remember that I was particularly partial to him; the reason for this being that on one occasion, when I happened to be playing in the garden alone, a cricket ball had suddenly shot over my defenseless head and dropped into a flower-bed a few yards beyond me. While I was still wondering what was the right thing to do under the circumstances, a low, red head appeared above the wall and an inquiry was made as to whether the ball had come over. Too shy to speak, I had picked it up and put it into the outstretched hand. The boy grinned and with a "Thanks, youngster," disappeared again. But it had been a thrilling moment. I was the first one of us to have been noticed and spoken to by "one of the big boys next door."

Beyond the wall on the other side of us was a very different garden. The paths that ran between the flower-beds were smooth and well-rolled and the lawn was like a green velvet carpet. A walnut tree grew in the center and, when the summer was a warm one, luscious fruit ripened against the red bricks of the wall. I cannot remember when we first made the acquaintance of the neighbor who owned this garden. I think the grownups called her Mrs. Eves, but to us children she was always "Evie-dear." From the time when she first passed between the flower-beds over the wall into our outstretched hands she became our particular friend. It was a most delectable concoction and that evening the three little jars were placed on the nursery table at supper time, a jar in front of each plate and—glorious privilege—Ellen allowed us to spread it ourselves on our thick, meagerly buttered slices of bread. We had always accepted our plain fare as did others of our generation, as a matter of course, but from then on the culinary achievements of "Evie-dear" became something to be counted upon, for the little jars never failed to appear over the wall whenever "Evie-dear" was adding more stores to her pantry shelves.

Sometimes she gave a party for us. Then



VINCENT VAN GOGH'S HOUSE AT ARLES: A Painting Made by the Artist in September, 1888

croquet hoops were placed in position on the velvet lawn and a table spread beneath the walnut tree. On such occasions, Ellen was given a half-holiday and "Evie-dear" seemed to forget conveniently that she must never be eaten until, at least, two slices of bread and butter had been consumed. I cannot recall that we ever felt it incumbent upon us to remind her of this stern nursery ruling. No children, except ourselves, were there—I think she knew no others—but a grown-up son occasionally put in his appearance toward the end of the party. This was usually the signal for a romp. No clock was needed to warn us when our fun was drawing to a close, for a chorus of harsh voices from adjacent elm trees would tell us that the rocks had returned from the day's marauding and were back in their nests for the night; and soon Ellen's arrival was the signal that our gala afternoon had come to a close.

G. C.

IN THE little town of Arles, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, Vincent van Gogh probably enjoyed the beauty of the country as he had never enjoyed it before. The spring blossoms overwhelmed him; he could not record his impressions fast enough. The fields, the people, how fine they were! How interesting everything was! He worked with passionate intensity, until he could work no longer.

Vincent's longing for a place where he could paint undisturbed, where he could hang his pictures and be at home, was intense. And, although his financial circumstances hardly justified the move, Van Gogh rented part of a large house of which he sends a description to his brother Theo: "C'est point en jaune dehors, blanche à la chaux de l'intérieur, en plein soleil." And so he painted it, as may be seen in the canvas which is now in the collection of E. J. van Wisselingh at Amsterdam.

The houses stand in blazing sunshine, under a hard blue sky. The largest house, probably an inn, is painted in light green and yellow tints. In front of this building is the yellow house, with the bright green blinds and deep blue windows. The other houses are painted in brown and yellow. The road is in soft yellow with light green patches. A few people are seen walking about, while a train is steaming over the viaduct. These were Vincent van Gogh's surroundings in 1888. Here for a short time he was almost happy, here he made his fantastic plans, and here his illusions finally collapsed.

Beteljesült Ima

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

Egy bizonyos város legforgalmasabb utcájában egy fiatal ember bement egy üzlet-helyiségbe, ahol a Christian Science Monitor volt egy különleges alkalomra kiállítva. Az egyik odatartozó jelenlétéhez fordult és arra kérte, beszéljen vele a Krisztusi Tudományról (Christian Science), és különösen arról, hogy hogyan imádkoznak a Krisztusi Tudomány követői. Rövid beszélgetés után leült, hogy Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művének első fejezetét, a "Prayer"-t (Ima) először életében elolvassa. Miután egy ideig nagy érdeklődéssel olvasott, kijelentette, hogy mely hatást tett rá az idea, melyről eddig nem tudott, hogy Isten tudja mire van szükségünk mielőtt kérésünkkel Hozzá forduljunk volna, s hogy az Úr Imájának (a Miatyánknak) szellemi töltettségében is sokat talált, amint gondolkodni akart. Ezután elolvastott, azt mondta, hogy a tankönyvet a Krisztusi Tudomány egyik közelebbi olvasó terméből ki fogja kölcsönözni.

Ez az incidens azt az eszmeforradalmat ilusztrálja, melyet Mrs. Eddynek az imára vonatkozó tanításai idéztek elő. Ezernyi ezren olvasták a múltban Esaiás szavait (65:24), "És

A YOUNG man wandered into a showroom in one of the busiest streets of a city where The Christian Science Monitor was being displayed for an especial occasion. Addressing one of those in charge, he asked if she would tell him something about Christian Science, particularly with regard to the Christian Scientist's way of praying. After a short talk he sat down to read the chapter on Prayer in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, for the first time. After reading intently for some time, he said he was impressed with the idea, which was new to him, that God knows what we need before we ask Him, and he also found much to think about in the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer. He then went out saying he was going to borrow the textbook from a near-by Christian Science Reading Room.

This incident is an illustration of the revolution in thought which has been brought about by the teaching of Mrs. Eddy on the subject of prayer. Countless thousands must have read Isaiah's words (65:24), "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear;" and this inspired thought was further amplified centuries later by Christ Jesus when he told his followers that their heavenly Father knew their needs before they asked, and if they sought first the kingdom of God they would find their every need met.

Unfortunately very few either understood or obeyed these practical exhortations. The world did not stop trying to amass material possessions, anxious planning for the future has never ceased, and no people or country can be said really to have sought to put the kingdom of God first. Indeed, the failure of material methods either to satisfy or to bring peace and prosperity is one of the most notable features of the world's drama today, for those methods

have filled the nations' cup of bitterness to the brim again and again.

The Bible teachings on the subject of prayer were pondered over and so thoroughly assimilated by Mrs. Eddy that in the latter part of the last century, following her discovery of Christian Science, she began to test them out practically in healing the sick, gaining results which were esteemed surprising to the somewhat materialistic beliefs of that date. Opposition, derision, and skepticism could not shake the faith of one who scientifically understood the truth she was demonstrating. And eventually Science and Health was published and given to humanity.

Starting at the beginning, on the very first page of Science and Health, we find the words, "Desire is prayer"; and surely we have all desired something, and most of us many things, but we did not know that in truly desiring we were praying. Continuing, we find the statement, "No loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." What wisdom lies in these sentences! We are not told to stop desiring, but to take our desires to God, as a little child runs to its mother. Yes, we are first to trust God with our human longings, and then inquire what are our motives for this prayer, as Mrs. Eddy advises us. What do we expect to accomplish? Are we looking to benefit ourselves? Certainly, we are benefited by right asking; we come nearer to the divine Mind in this way, but if we think to plead with, change, or advise God, or even ask "God to be God" (ibid., p. 2), we are asking in vain. Christian Science teaches that we cannot gain the ear of the all-hearing and all-knowing in an effort to influence Him, but we can gain access to the great heart of divine Love by reflecting these qualities, by letting go of sin and selfishness, and by showing forth the nature of Mind, in healing and regeneration.

The nature of true prayer is summed up in the very first words of the first chapter of Science and Health: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." Christian Scientists are proving that such prayer is heard in the healing of disease and the alleviating of suffering; indeed, in the overcoming of inharmonies of every kind. Through their faith they come to understand that such experiences are unreal, unknown to God, and unknown to man in His image and likeness, who knows nothing but good.

Can there be any doubt that the world is made better through prayer? Christian Science is proving that the prayer of affirmation and gratitude is meeting the need of humanity, and bringing about a renewed sense of the heavenly Father's nearness and availability.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.)

Up the Mountain-Side

Through Alpine meadows soft-suffused
With rain where thick the crocus blows,
Fast the dark forges long disused.
The mule-track from Saint Laurent goes.
The bridge is cross'd, and slow we ride,
Through forest, up the mountain-side. . . .

—MATTHEW ARNOLD, in "Grande Charteuse."

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A Universal Language

SINCE the days of Giralduus the world has heard a great deal about Welsh singing; far more than it has heard of the singing itself. Some accident of nature has given us good voices, and these voices have been dedicated for over a century to singing hymns in four parts. It is no accident that brought about this dedication. The emotional pressure which drove a peasantry to build, at its own cost, a chapel for its worship and to give its heart to maintaining this private civilisation in a hard world of penury must of necessity find an aesthetic to express its day-to-day flux of mood. The plastic arts were suspect; prose was a matter of utility, a weapon. We were left with poetry and music, and as we had no cheap

instrument, music was reduced to singing. We have not produced a great novelist, nor a great composer of instrumental music; our title to greatness of achievement lies in our poetry and in our hymn tunes. The world must take our poetry on trust, unless it cares to learn Welsh, but our hymn tunes are at its service in a universal language. . . .

When I turn back to these years to talk to Claxton, and to hear his voice, the day seems to begin with the opening of a black leather fiddle-case. The fiddle is wrapped in a large white silk handkerchief, and as I lift the fiddle and hand it to him carefully—it is a Guadagnini—a faint perfume rises with it. The handkerchief lies in the case, deliquescent almost in its softness and with its folds flowing towards the ghost shape of a violin, and I bend my head towards it to breathe its delicate and alien odour, more subtle and stimulating to me than any scent of flowers. I end by crushing the silk in my hands, for the delight of its smoothness, and by holding it to my nose and breathing through it while Claxton tunes his fiddle and loses himself in an improvisation, so that all violin music begins in this unnamed sweetness. I asked him if it was "scent," and in my voice there must have been a touch of conviction, an echo of a Calvin contempt for such yieldings. He laughed and repeated my question, mimicking my Welsh curve of speech—how strange it sounded on his lips—and pulled out of his pocket another silk handkerchief. "Smell that," he said. "It comes from France, that scent—a drop of it keeps the fiddle sweet for months."—L. WYN GRIFITH, in "Spring of Youth." (New York: Dutton.)

The Metal-Blue Hills of Greece

WE PREPARED to leave Athens. The map of Greece had gone to our heads, as was to be expected; every printed mountain, every wriggle of coastline cried aloud to be visited. There was to be a Grand Northern Tour (on twenty pounds), lasting a month; a Grand Southern Tour (equally inexpensive), also lasting a month; and an interlude in which to recover morale (ten pounds), to be enjoyed at the Grande Bretagne. Morale, however, is a factor that does not submit to calculation. . . .

We went north first because of Gresham. Gresham was spending a holiday in the Epirot mountains, climbing. He had asked us to join him; but I had recently climbed Hymettus with Gresham, five hours up and one down, nearly 4000 feet, a most prostrating scramble, which had persuaded me that I was no mountaineer. So we were to meet Gresham in Janina, which is the Epirot capital. We were going by way of Euboea, the long island that

flanks the eastern coast of Greece, Volo for the rosemary of past hours, Kalabaka, where the rock monasteries are, and across the Pindus range into Epirus. . . .

We left one evening for Chalkis. A train, a station—these have their own meanings in Greece. They are informal, as I have explained—we're off! climb up! the sun's on the rails! But there is more in it than that. It is so comfortable in Greece to be outside. No summer showers, no storms, no chill of nightfall. It shatters one's habits of thought to see that buildings and vehicles have no real, intrinsic hospitality, do not, of their own virtue, offer warmth and shelter. In Greece one sees a building for what it is, four walls stuck up in a constant, soft Paradise, an anachronism of winter, a composite of the earth's clay. In the same way, a train is no closed system but an artificial barrier against the outer world. That, perhaps, is why Greek trains do not shriek through cuttings and tunnels, but preserve a more leisurely intimacy with the soil, shirking no gradient, encouraging the traveller to stand on the bottom footboard and watch the poplars go by. . . .

The town was settled on a bare, chalky protrusion of shore. Just inland were thick orchards. Further inland rose the hills of Euboea, metal-blue like the rest of the barren hills of Greece and speckled with desert scrub.

We crossed the island, and slept three nights in the olive-groves of Kymi, where the town grew to the round. The port of Kymi is mere wharf and jetty; the town of Kymi, built for a practical age, hides on a mountain plateau; and three miles of hillside between are dense with olives and criss-crossed by half-worn paths, which are not unattractive by day but will pluck the heart out in moonlight, when the dust and heat have passed over and the reflective mind is trying to measure its happiness. From the port, below, one could just see the island of Skyros. We used to stand on the rocks and look out over the wine-dark, many-voiced sea and discuss whether or not we could go to Skyros. It was no more than a blue smudge on the horizon. But some inner ear caught the noise of its waves breaking, and one's eyes strained for the shape of its cliffs.—KENNETH MATTHEWS, in "Greek Salad." (London: Peter Davies.)

Of a Moon Bridge

(Peking)

A DEEP crescent of snow-white marble, It spans the sky-blue water of the pool. Looking down into the shadowed clearness, Quiet as a perfect thought. One sees the pure reflection wrought complete—A round moon of blue water Within a round bridge of white marble.

MARGARET MACKPANG MACKAY

The Flavor of Birch in Her Books

SARAH JEWETT, drawing pictures of what she knew, described that people in California and Virginia were doing a similar thing, and that their efforts were springing at once into widespread popularity. America seemed with the expansion of its lands to be suddenly aware of its sectional differences, and eager to taste the distinctive flavor of each. The protecting fences might all be broken down by the onrushing crowd, but before their feet had trampled every region to a level of standardization a few writers caught the essence of the old provincial charm.

Miss Jewett thus found her niche virtually carved for her. All she had to do was to step gracefully into it. Boston certainly raised no question about considering her a fully arrived celebrity after the appearance of "Deephaven," for she was among the distinguished guests at Oliver Wendell Holmes' seventieth birthday party. And fortunately the impression did not stop with Boston. John Burroughs, who had already produced his appreciation of Walt Whitman and followed it with "Wake-Robin" and others in his long series of nature studies, had met her at that party and wrote to her a few years later:

My Dear Miss Jewett: I was glad to see your signature at the end of a letter expressing appreciation of my books. I know you are a genuine country woman, and when you take a bite of a book that treats of country things, you know quick enough whether the flavor be true or false. I remember your face at the Holmes Breakfast, where I saw so many faces that I have forgotten. . . . I remember also your first sketches in the "Atlantic" and the clear human impression which they made

upon me—an impression which your later works deepen and fill out. I should not have allowed you to get ahead of me in the matter of thanks; my thanks are due to you also, and my good wishes for the future are from the heart. Now I know you are from Maine I can taste the flavor of birch in your books. May the birches be kind to you.

That was the real thing. The country woman, no matter how fully Boston took her to its heart, never wanted to be anything else. Her stories caught the flavor not only of the birches, but of the salt marshes, the roadside chichory and Queen Anne's lace. But there was nothing untutored about her. She might tell Horace Scudder that she had never studied in her life, but the books that lined the shelves of her library had bestowed upon her a culture as rich and spacious as her house itself. . . .

Her enthusiasms were finely catholic. She loved the seventeenth century, and read Donne and Vaughn and Sir Thomas Browne with the greatest delight. She had an affection for Dr. Johnson, and once wrote a poem about Emerson. Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" called out her repeated admiration, and she said it seemed as much a classic as anything America had to give. She saw one day a set of Voltaire included in an auction, and was tempted to bid, but didn't quite dare propose to her mother the bringing in of ninety-seven new volumes at one fell swoop. She declared to Mrs. Fields that there was no more charming book in the world than Dorothy Wordsworth's "Tour in Scotland," and added, "It is just our book, and the way we enjoy things, isn't it, when we are footing it out of doors?"—FRANCIS OTTO MATTHEWS, in "Sarah Orne Jewett." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Business and Industry

Australia's Trade Balance for 1935 Sharply Under '34

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 22.—Australia's overseas trade figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, disclose a favorable trade balance of £15,915,000 sterling, compared with £37,860,000 in the 1933-34 trade year.

The favorable commodity balance actually was only £2,254,000, against £30,522,000 in the previous year, but a favorable gold and specie balance of £6,661,000 during the 1934-35 trade year brought the total favorable overseas trade balance to just under £16,000,000 sterling.

Credit Pool Still Strong
 Though the overseas trade position of Australia drifted nearly £22,000,000 to the bad in 1934-35, a favorable balance of £16,000,000 sterling (equal to about £20,000,000 in Australian currency) is large enough to avoid any undue strain on the London credit pool established by Australia early in the depression in order to meet overseas commitments.

Including interest on municipal and extra-governmental loans, the total overseas interest obligation of Australia is now £23,500,000, against £21,500,000 in 1934-35, a year, so that only £2,000,000 will need be taken from the London credit pool, in order to enable Australia to meet her obligations for 1934-35. About £60,000,000 has been accumulated in the London pool.

The less favorable trade position for 1934-35 is due to a heavy increase of imports and to reduced value of exports. Imports during the year were £72,428,000 against £59,435,000 in 1933-34—an increase of 21.9 per cent. Commodity exports declined from £89,957,000 in 1933-34 to £81,682,000—a loss of 9.2 per cent.

Though the value of gold exported rose from £9,573,000 in 1933-34 to £13,177,000 during the 1934-35 trade year, the bulletin and specie balance declined from £7,338,000 to £6,661,000.

Wool Exports Drop
 Decreased wool exports were mainly responsible for Australia's less favorable balance. Exports of wool in the year fell away by about £17,750,000 in Australian currency. Greasy wool exports were £28,000,000 compared with £49,862,000 in the previous year, and scoured wool exports were £5,056,000 against £7,264,000.

Other Australian staple exports, however, showed strong increases. Exports of beef rose to £2,547,000 against £2,020,000; lamb £2,515,000 against £2,893,000; mutton £960,000 against £683,000; butter £9,587,000 against £8,194,000; eggs £1,152,000 against £1,067,000; wheat £11,613,000 against £8,874,000.

Analysis of the imports figures disclose a remarkable increase in purchases of motor chassis and parts in 1934-35, this item rising to £4,650,000 from £2,923,000 in a single year.

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Cherry & Webb's
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New SEC Chairman



James S. Landis
 Who Succeeded Joseph P. Kennedy as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission

James S. Landis Succeeds Kennedy As SEC Chairman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Selection of James S. Landis as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission was announced today by Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring chairman, after a conference with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Kennedy said to newspapermen: "The commission meets this afternoon to elect a chairman. They will elect Landis."

Mr. Kennedy recommended Landis to the President and said the President agreed to the recommendation.

Landis came to the commission a year ago to serve a three-year term. During Mr. Kennedy's occasional absences Mr. Landis has been the acting chairman. He came to Washington from Harvard University, where he was a member of the faculty.

Building Activity Reaches Best Gait Since October, 1931

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Building construction as revealed by permits issued in August rose to the highest level for any month since October, 1931, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Indicated expenditures for residential buildings were more than three times as great in August, 1935, as in the like month of the preceding year, the department said. There were also substantial gains over a year ago in expenditures for nonresidential buildings, and for additions, alterations, and repairs.

The total permit valuation in August, 1935, amounted to \$87,770,000, as compared with \$74,200,000 in July, 1935, and \$44,633,000 in August, 1934. The largest increase in indicated expenditures occurred in new nonresidential building, brought about, for the most part, by a gain in public construction. These comparisons are based on building permit reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 748 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The percentage increase in August over the same month of a year ago is shown, by type of construction, in the following table:

Type of building	Number	Estimated cost
New residential	+178.6	+207.6
New nonresidential	+19.8	+77.6
Additions, alterations, repairs	+12.2	+54.9
Total	+23.6	+95.7

New dwellings for which permits were issued during August, 1935, are planned to provide 1117 new family-dwelling units, an increase of 180 per cent as compared with August of the previous year.

During the first eight months of 1935 permits were issued in cities having a population of 10,000 or over for buildings valued at approximately \$515,000,000, an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 or approximately 60 per cent over the same period of a year ago. Permit valuations for residential building covering the same periods increased from \$67,000,000 during the period, January to August inclusive, to \$172,000,000 during the first eight months of 1935.

California's Oil Output Increases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES.—Highest of any month in the past five years, the State's estimated crude oil production for August has been set by the California Oil & Gas Association at 18,585,667 barrels, a daily average of 599,538 barrels. The July total was 17,363,334 barrels.

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I. MILLER SHOES
 for Women

THE AVALON... For dressy afternoon costumes

THE MERRITT... For daytime town attire

THE LATONA... For afternoon or evening

Women's shoe store, street floor

The OUTLET Company

Rhode Island's Largest Dept. Store

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Macauley Predicts Best Year in Auto Trade Since 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The best year for the motorcar industry since 1929 was predicted by Alvan Macauley, president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, in announcing plans for the annual motor show which will open this year on Nov. 2, instead of the usual January date of 35 years' standing.

The change in the date was made in accordance with the request of President Roosevelt that automobile shows be held in the autumn to help spread employment in the industry.

"If, as we expect, the experiment proves successful, we are confident that it will increase the annual earnings of automobile workers to a level well above that of comparable factory workers anywhere in the world," says Mr. Macauley.

"Already, during the 1935 production season the combination of favorable circumstances and careful planning has made it possible for this industry to increase the annual earnings of its employees."

The change, of course, will bring a revision in the seasonal curve of business because production will naturally drop during the third quarter and rise during the last quarter, thus leveling off the peaks of the spring trade.

"In the United States and Canada this year our industry is expected to produce 2,960,000 passenger cars and 740,000 trucks, a total of 3,700,000 units which is an increase of 29 per cent over last year."

Besides stimulating sales in the last quarter, the new schedule of production is expected to provide larger new car stocks for the dealer to care for the peak demand which always comes during April, May and June—a period in the last two years when many dealers have lost sales through inability to make deliveries.

All available passenger car and commercial vehicle space has been taken for this exhibition which has been designated "Motordom on Parade," under the auspices of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. The show committee includes Alfred H. Swayne, chairman, Byron C. Roy and Paul G. Hoffman, with Alfred Reeves, manager.

Factory reports indicate that the affair opening in Grand Central Palace, Nov. 2, will be the most interesting ever given by the industry, with many unique educational exhibits to demonstrate the construction and operation of cars and trucks.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK
 The general opinion in Wall Street seems to be that the European war scare came along just at the time to touch off a break in a stock market which was ready to fall on any kind of news. The decline was one of the sharpest in the last year, and although volume was not unusually heavy, there were frequent stretches during which the selling was so heavy that the ticker lagged several minutes behind the market. The "selling climax" on Friday was compared to that which followed Dolfus' assassination in July, 1934.

The weakness was not limited to the regular stock exchanges. Over-the-counter issues, particularly bank stocks, declined in sympathy. The dollar bond issues of foreign governments were weak, particularly of course those of Italy, while United Kingdom bonds dropped to their lows for the year.

While no figures are available, it is considered probable that some of the selling was for account of foreign holders of American securities, while even more was sold in anticipation of such foreign selling.

In view of the heavy shipments of gold to the United States during the current month, it is assumed that foreigners are selling their American securities, as well as building up short-term cash balances here by transfer from depository banks in London and on the Continent.

Gold to the amount of \$154,000,000 has been shipped here or engaged for shipment from Europe since Sept. 9. It is quite widely expected in Wall Street that this is the beginning of one of the largest gold movements of the year to these shores. Since Jan. 1 about \$900,000,000 has come in.

Gold Holders Uneasy
 The most curious part of this movement in Wall Street's gold commenced in the middle of last week with the report that \$8,100,000 was engaged for shipment here from London. Very little gold comes here from England, which is, next to the United States, the great post-depression sink or repository of hoarded gold. Check with the turnover in the London gold market indicated that the shipment had not been purchased in the open market but apparently withdrawn from a private strongbox.

While British law would allow the Bank of England or the Treasury to requisition private gold hoards in London, it is the assumption here that for the purpose of protecting the London Gold market, the bank has probably given unofficial reassurances to private holders that their gold will be undisturbed in emergency. It is felt that since England is not on the gold standard, it would be of little value to lay official hands on these holdings which are now estimated at about \$1,000,000,000 in the name of emergency.

The apparent exodus of some of the gold to America, however, is taken to indicate distrust of such reasoning.

All available space for gold is reported chartered, as it has been in the other recent Transatlantic gold movements. Insurance rates have been stepped upward, in part as a result of the Mediterranean fleet movements. The result of the shortage of cargo space and the higher insurance rates is a lowering of the gold point to which gold-bloc cur-

Gold Flow to U. S. Hastened By Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Further disturbance in the foreign exchange market and shipments of gold on the largest scale in the last two years are considered possible here as a result of the combination of a war scare with renewed financial difficulties in the "gold bloc" countries. For some time each succeeding wave of gold shipments to this country has been heavier than the last and while the present movement has been slow in getting under way, it has already brought in over \$150,000,000 since Sept. 9, and is growing under the impetus of war fear which was not present during the heavy movement of March-June, 1935, January-February, 1935, November, 1934, or the first quarter of 1934.

Until the recent depression, gold movements have been generally subject to control by central banks through control of the inner money market by the discount rate, open market operations, etc. Beginning, however, in 1931 with the collapse of the Austrian Creditanstalt, followed a few months later by the departure of Britain from the gold standard, these controls have been insufficient to cope with gold movements inspired largely by devaluation fears.

Two Gold Refuges
 During the last two years there have been two world points of destination to which gold, not only from the gold-bloc countries, but from India and from the mines, has taken flight. One is London, which is estimated to have taken about \$1,000,000,000 of gold into its private vaults. Net imports into England were \$677,000,000 in 1933, \$716,000,000 in 1934, and about \$360,000,000 in the first half of this year, of which the bank and the exchange equalization fund took the smaller part. The other destination is the United States, which has received approximately \$1,500,000,000 since revaluation in Feb., 1934. British and American gold gains have been chiefly at the expense of the gold-bloc countries.

The movements of gold from the European continent to the United States have been in the form of waves, each larger than the previous one, as shown by the following figures of millions of dollars of gold (at \$35.00 an ounce) imported into the United States:

Year	1934	1935
January	149	149
February	452	123
March	217	13
April	55	149
May	34	149
June	64	236
July	52	16
August	37	—
September	10	153
October	10	—
November	120	—
December	92	—

*21 days, in millions of dollars.
 The movement shown for the first quarter of 1934 was incident to the sudden official downward valuation of the dollar by the Gold Exchange Act. The flow of last November-February was largely the result of budget troubles in Paris. The April-June movement this year started with the Belgian difficulties that led to revaluation of the belga. A drain then ensued from Holland, and the pressure finally shifted to Paris.

Gold Losses Increase
 These gold imports must be considered as capital movements, and not as payments for American exports. Eight hundred million dollars have been delivered to the can makers in the first half of this year, while our balance of exports over imports was only \$30,000,000. The gold movement would probably have been even greater if it had not been for the heavy purchases of silver by the United States Treasury.

These periodic gold losses are apparently becoming more difficult for the gold-bloc countries to meet. The Federal Reserve Bulletin for July, comparing the French gold losses in June with the previous drains, said "reserve balances at the outset were lower and the banks borrowed more heavily from the Bank of France. The bank in turn raised its discount rate to double the level reached in February, 1934, and the open market followed."

As between Paris and Amsterdam the most serious losses are now being suffered by the latter, in proportion to remaining reserves. The guilders recovered in late July from its spring weakness, only to slump again this month.

The present movement is considered even more serious in view of the current drain in Europe on government credit. French renies have dropped sharply, and on the government's credit depends the solvency of its currency.

While the outbreak of war in 1914 started a heavy drain of gold from the United States to Europe, conditions are thought to have so changed that at present the effect of war scares will continue, as this month, to drive gold from Europe here.

Sugar Consumption Shows Gain in U. S.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The United States consumed 124,720 tons of sugar during the first eight months of 1935 in the like period last year, according to Lamson & Company who report that this year to the end of August 3,999,531 long tons, raw sugar value, were distributed as contrasted with 3,874,811 tons in the like period of 1934. The increase is equivalent to 3.2 per cent.

Cane sugar distribution totaled 3,167,370 tons, as against 2,834,193 tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 333,177 tons, or 11.7 per cent. Beet sugar distribution amounted to 832,161 tons, a decrease of 208,457 tons.

The decline will have an unfavorable result on the refunding. The Treasury reported that at the end of the first week of the offering, 39 per cent of the called bonds had been proffered for exchange. The second week of the offering brought in only about 20 per cent more, or less than expected. Then last week the decline in Treasuries carried the new bond offering below par, a circumstance which makes it more profitable for a holder of a called Liberty bond to turn it in for cash and buy the new bonds in the open market, thereby increasing the amount of cash the Treasury will have to pay out.

Treasury daily statements indicate that the Sept. 15 quarterly income tax payments were substantially above last year. For the three days from the 14th to the 17th they totaled \$91,000,000 against \$72,000,000 for the same period last year. The increase, however, is offset by a considerable decline in the "Miscellaneous internal revenue" item.

Stock traders and brokers were sorry to hear the announcement of Mr. Kennedy's resignation. Then chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, but it had been rumored for some time. Mr. Kennedy's work in administering the much-disliked SEC legislation has won great praise in the Street. There is much conjecture as to his successor. A grain of consolation for his withdrawal is obtained by the Street from the rumor that he resigned because he thought this was the time to go back into stock speculation.

There is much interest in the Street and the role and methods to be followed by Morgan Stanley & Co., whose office was opened for business last week with profuse floral compliments from the district, and who began operations promptly with the preparation of a \$20,000,000 offering for a Commonwealth and Southern subsidiary, Consumers Power. One of the subjects of curiosity was whether the Morgan name would, as in the past, lend all offerings in which the firm participated. This was quickly answered, for the new offering was originally destined to appear as a Bonbright issue. The offering for the week totaled \$72,000,000, in contrast to only \$140,000 for the same week last year. Even heavier offerings, including four utility issues, are expected this week, which will also mark the re-entry of the Morgan interests into the underwriting field.

Steel Operations Off Somewhat But Market Is Stable

By H. A. Knight
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A slight recession from the rapid gain in the steel pace was experienced last week. The official estimate for the week was a drop by 1.4 points to the average of 48.3 per cent of capacity.

It is probable that the average for the week was greater, since invariably these days the schedule is better than steel executives have estimated at the close of the preceding week.

On the whole the steel industry must be regarded as stable in pace and volume of business.

Since the steel makers have contracted a small backlog of orders their pace is very sensitive to the volume of day by day orders. Business in steel is still well distributed among sources of consumption.

The railroads are showing more interest, however. The Norfolk & Western is inquiring for 40,000 tons of rails, while the Chesapeake & Ohio will be buying 30,000 tons before long. Moreover, other carriers are making a survey of their rail and car needs.

Demand for Pig Iron
 The demand for pig iron has been better than for finished steel. Orders on books of the Chicago makers are the largest since before the depression. Makers at Cleveland have the best backlog on books in at least two years.

Tin plate production tends to sag, the current rate being 50 per cent of capacity. All tin plate for the packing of 1935 crops has, of course, been delivered to the can makers. It becomes evident that the pack of peas, corn and tomatoes this year will reach 60,000,000 cases, a new high record, though the pack of corn and tomatoes will not be as large as was being predicted a few weeks ago.

The pack of salmon is below the record of 1934 but is in line with the 1933 figure. The canning of fruits is about normal. The pack of minor vegetables is above the 1934 figure and the five-year average.

The pig iron market is kept uneasy but active because of more threats of a coal strike, which is a bullish influence, in addition to the passage of the Cuffey coal bill. It is assumed that any rise in the iron price would be by 50 cents a ton.

Structural Sales Drop
 Sales of fabricated structural steel for the year to date are about 40,000 tons under those for the corresponding period of 1934. Until recently such sales in 1935 were averaging about 75,000 tons under last year.

In view of the coming to a head of F.W.A. work it is probable that before long the 1934 figure will be surpassed for the first time this year. Moreover, highway and grade separation projects are expected to be expedited by the removal of the restriction limiting federal allotments to \$1500 per worker.

Sales of fabricated structural steel during the week were average at 18,000 tons but business in concrete reinforcing bars was considerably above normal at 13,000 tons.

Demand for light steel is still generally superior to that for heavy items. Manufacture of steel sheets has reached 70 per cent of capacity.

Sales of steel sheets during August, production and shipments for the month, according to the National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Today	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Dome Mines Inter. Printing Ink	Allied Chemical & Dye American Cyan American Oil Hercules Powder Norfolk & Western U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Wilson & Co.	Austin Nichols & Co. Gold Dust Hercules Powder Pacific Lighting Sharp & Dohme Warren Foundry & Pipe	Affiliated Products Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Amer. Home Products Canada Dry Ginger Ale Easton Manufacturing National Distillers Products Reading Company Telceltograph	Corn Products Refining

Commodity Price Upturn is Resumed, With 0.5 P.C. Gain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.5 per cent during the week ended Sept. 14, thus recovering from the minor recession of the two preceding weeks, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The composite index for the week stood at 80.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the report said. This represents a net gain of 4.3 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934 and a gain of 3.7 per cent over the first week of the current year.

Six of the commodity groups—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities—registered increases. Building materials and chemicals and drugs were lower and metals and metal products and housefurnishings goods were unchanged.

Industrial commodities recovered half of the decline of the preceding week. The index for the group, All Commodities Other Than Farm Products and Foods, rose to 78.0.

Commodity Groups
 Sept. 14, 1935
 All commodities 80.8
 Farm products 80.8
 Foods 80.8
 Hides and leather 80.8
 Textile products 80.8
 Fuel and lighting 80.8
 Metals and metal products 80.8
 Building materials 80.8
 Chemicals and drugs 80.8
 Housefurnishings goods 80.8
 Miscellaneous commodities 80.8

Tax Collections Exceed Estimates
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Income tax collections of \$226,332,401 were reported by the Treasury for the first 20 days of September. It said this compared with \$180,359,334 collected during the corresponding 1934 period.

Treasury officials said the September payments of third quarter installments on 1934 incomes were far above their own estimates but declined to give exact comparisons. Income tax receipts of \$1,188,000,000 were estimated for the 1936 fiscal year ending next June 30.

Wool Consumption Highest in 17 Years
NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP).—America's wool industry, caught for years in the world collapse of values, has reached a point of recovery where it now can go "Ban" at the depression.

Other branches of the important textile industry also have staged modest advances in recent months, trade reports show, but wool appears to be leading the parade. Consumption of wool has increased to the highest point in 17 years. As is usual with heavy consumption, domestic prices have gone steadily higher until they are around the best levels of this year.

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MELLON SECURITIES COMPANY

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Coming Sun's Weaving

By Anne M. Halladay

COMING SUN watched the moving backs of her mother's sheep as they moved in a waving stream of white through the opening to the corral. She was glad to get them home. No harm had come to them and it was good to know that they were safe under the cool shade of the great rocks that rose behind her mother's hogan, as a Navaho house is called.

The fragrance of the trampled sage came to her as she walked behind them. It was fresh and sweet after the light rain of the late afternoon.

Coming Sun was a little Navaho Indian girl. She lived with her mother and father, her elder sister and little brother, on the wide desert country of the southwestern United States. They lived in one of the many round hogans that dotted the Navaho reservation whose mud walls and roofs seemed a part of the desert rocks about it.

That very afternoon, hurrying home with the sheep, a little before the falling of night's curtain, and because of the rain, Coming Sun had squinted her eyes and pretended that the hogans were not there at all—then opened them wide to surprise herself.

"Elder Sister may still be at her weaving," Coming Sun spoke to herself as she closed the bars of the corral behind her charges. The lowering sun still traced long shadows on the hillside. She ran toward her mother's hogan and then stood silent in the doorway.

A Skillful Rug Maker

Yes, there sat Rainbow-in-the-Sky, her sister, before the great loom that rose almost to the ceiling. Sometimes they called her "Weaving Sister" so skillful had Rainbow-in-the-Sky's fingers grown in the rug making. Now, too, traders from all over the reservation wished to buy her blankets. Elder Sister was ever busy.

"Rainbow-in-the-Sky sits weaving rainbows of her own," thought Coming Sun as she stood watching. Just to look upon Elder Sister's weaving filled Coming Sun with pleasure, ever since Rainbow-in-the-Sky had told her once as they sat talking, "It is beautiful to sit thus at my weaving. The soft wool is pleasant in my fingers. The bright colors are delightful to my eyes." It had made Coming Sun want to weave too. She had gone to her mother that evening where she sat in the fading light before the hogan door grinding the corn for tomorrow's eating.

"I would learn to weave like Elder Sister," Coming Sun had spoken. Her mother's brown arms had stopped their moving in time to the Corn-Grinding Song. The song itself had hushed as her mother's eyes looked straight up at Coming Sun for the moment.

"Elder Sister wove before her five summers were passed," mother had spoken. "There is not time to unravel mistakes. She must make her rugs ready for the traders at Gonado. Elder Sister weaves. You watch the sheep. Each to his own work."

All had then grown silent between them. Only the scrape, scrape of the grinding stone had sounded for a moment. Then mother's soft singing had started again in front of the hogan.

Coming Sun had said no more about her wishes.

She had known that mother was right, of course. "Each to his own work" was a rule of all the families on the reservation. Each must do his small bit to shape the larger whole. Hers was to watch the sheep on the hillside.

Still the desire in her heart had not stopped. Especially was it strong now that, under her velvet blouse, she carried a ball of warp that one of the neighbors had given her. Its very presence had made dreams float in Coming Sun's thoughts all that day.

On the Hillside

Now, as she stood watching Rainbow-in-the-Sky's swift hands move among the threads of her loom, Coming Sun's desire moved swiftly as her sister's fingers to an end. A loom she could make, herself, under a pine tree. Had she not watched Elder Sister and mother many times? Coming Sun stood silent. She was making a picture of the warp threads that held the yarns on the loom before her. A picture to carry with her into the hills where she must go next morning.

"I can weave and watch the sheep too," her thoughts kept saying. She held her warp thread picture until she went to bed that night. Long after the stars walked in the sky, she lay on her blanket by the wall and made it over and over in her mind before she fell asleep.

The air was fresh with the soft aroma of earth things next morning as Coming Sun walked behind her mother's sheep to the south and made her way between the gnarly jumpers along the hillside.

The white cloud sheep of the sky walked in pastures as deep in color as the bluebird's wing that flashed against the pifion tree ahead of her. "There I will build my loom," Coming Sun spoke to the bright world about her. "There I will weave my rug of color as Elder Sister weaves in the hogan."

There were no balls of pifion pitch picked from the trees that day for chewing gum. There were no bright stones placed in piles of color along the hillside. The hours flew with eagle speed. But before the sun's bright setting painted the world with its color, the little loom swung beneath the pine tree. Shaped and threaded it hung, full of rough planks, perhaps, where the

cords must be pieced until it seemed all knots, still, a loom withal, and Coming Sun glowed over the result of her labors.

Now was she ready to weave! The next day from her store of scraps picked up here and there, the yarns would begin to fill it with color.

All that summer the Sky People looked down upon a busy little weaver. All that summer as the first loom filled, then another and another grew to a finished thing under the shade of the pine trees along the hill. Each a little sooner completed, each a little smoother, each a little more perfect than the one before it.

And now, the soft days and nights of the months of the Growing Corn looked toward the months of the Slender Wind when the days were cool.

It was on a morning when the White Bear of the North might at any time spread his coverlet that Elder Sister had to leave her weaving to lie on her blanket. The busy fingers must have their rest.

Coming Sun makes an offer. As Coming Sun stood in the doorway of the hogan before leaving with the sheep, Rainbow-in-the-Sky spoke aloud.

"It must be finished by the night of the fifth day. I have given my word to the trader at Gonado. He comes for it on Thursday."

The hogan seemed more silent than ever after the words were spoken. The stillness dropped down about them all like the dark wings of the Thunder-bird before a heavy rain. It was then that Coming Sun ran to her mother.

"Let me weave upon the rug," she begged. "Let me finish the work for Elder Sister." Not until the words echoed within the walls of the hogan did Coming Sun realize how foolish they were sounding. Her mother's eyes looked tenderly down upon her. Her mother did not know, of course.

"I have made a rug! Two rugs! Three rugs!" Coming Sun spoke quickly before her mother's eyes might ask for silence. "You will see. I will show you."

Coming Sun sped across the space between the hogans to a cedar clump behind the corral, where the



Tinker's Adventures

10. In the middle of the morning he met a frog at a pool where he stopped to drink. "How far is it to Damariscotta Lake?" he asked the frog who knew all about the water. "Two million jumps or twenty miles," croaked the frog.

last of her rugs was tucked among the branches. Like a bright bird it looked, against the dark green of the cedar, like a cluster of desert blossoms.

And, like rain with the wind behind it, Coming Sun sped back to the hogan with the treasure under her arm.

"It is made in Beauty," whispered Elder Sister from her blanket, "bright like the flame of the cactus flower."

"The edge is even and good," said mother. "In smooth patterns it lies. I can trace the symbols so. There is the beginning, there is the end." She pointed with her finger before she looked at Coming Sun to add, "This day Little Brother must watch the sheep. This day you will work at the weaving."

Never had Coming Sun's fingers

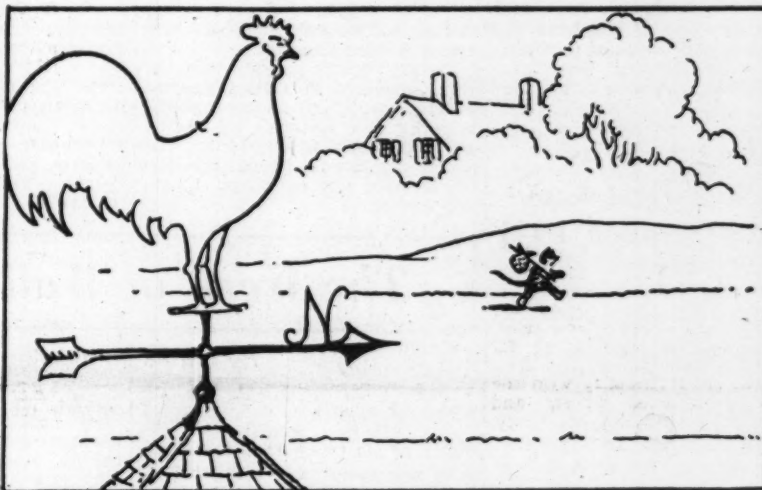
sped so swiftly, so gladly. Happiness made them light, like butterflies in the sun. Like the swift running of the clouds before the winds, like the quiet movement of the shadows on the hillside, her hands moved along the threads, weaving Beauty.

All that day until the sun again walked in glowing robes down the western sky, Coming Sun sat at the weaving.

The next day and the next. The rug grew thread by thread, pattern by pattern to its finish, with Elder Sister watching, looking on, sleeping. And after it was finished, her mother stood before her one morning saying, "Now is Little Brother old enough to watch the sheep. Your father has spoken it. Already he is on the hillside and your father gone to cut the sticks to make a loom for you."



11. Tinker only walked on the faster. At one farm a great dog sprang out barking.



Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

12. But though Tinker ran for his life he remembered to run north.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Sari in Romantic Old Baghdad

SARI was a little girl with olive-tinted skin, dark brown eyes, and glossy black hair that was thick and curly. Sari lived in the colorful and romantic old city of Baghdad, situated on the Tigris River, in one of the oldest countries of the world, known to historians as "the cradle of the human race."

Sari lived in a quaint low-storied house with a few windows overhanging in the front. This gave the house a rather dark appearance, but inside the rooms were light and airy, with high ceilings and tiled floors. On the side of the house away from the street was a lovely courtyard and a garden, where apricot and peach trees grew in the shade of the large date palms.

There was not much furniture in Sari's home. A few chairs and rugs were all that was needed. Sari sat on a pile of soft palm leaves when she ate her supper. There were no tables, and no forks or knives. Supper consisted mainly of fresh milk and fresh dates, with occasionally a bit of mutton or corn. It was always an attractive meal, and a simple one, for the fruit trees gave forth abundantly in their season.

Sari's home was constructed from

sun-baked bricks, cemented together with asphalt, a black tarlike substance, native to the Tigris River. During the blazing, hot days Sari and her family stayed in the lower rooms of the house, which were called "serdabs." The heavy bricks helped to keep out the burning rays from the sun. The flat roof had a parapet, and here Sari slept during the summer nights. The stars hung so low in the heavens it seemed as if she could reach up and touch them. Sari liked to lie on the roof in the early evening and watch them.

A Rug Merchant's Bazaar

Sari's father was a rug merchant. He looked very dignified in his long, flowing robe and green turban, as he squatted in his bazaar, surrounded by his lovely carpets. The bazaar was covered by a vaulted roof.

The rugs were woven by women, east of the Tigris. As small children they learned how to create beautiful designs. First they traced designs in the sands of the desert. Then they drew patterns on paper. Finally, after months of study, they began to weave their design into a handsome rug.

Sometimes Sari went with her

father to see the women weaving the rugs out of the wools that the men had dyed into bright colors. Sari liked to see the skeins of gay-colored yarn dancing in the wind on a line stretched across the flat roofs.

Often her father told her fascinating stories of the days when Baghdad was the Queen City of the East. Sari loved to hear about the great caliph, or ruler, Haroun-al-Raschid, who made Baghdad the seat of Arabic culture. She liked to hear about Zobeida, the beautiful, who wove the 1001 fanciful tales known as "The Arabian Nights." Walking slowly along the long narrow streets, Sari noticed the people with their long flowing robes and turbans. They looked exactly like the characters in the famous stories. Passing an oil merchant, she could not help but remember Ali Baba.

Boating on the Tigris

Sometimes Sari's father would take the family for a boat ride on the Tigris, in a strange bowl-shaped boat called a guffah, or kufa. This boat was very much like a huge round basket made from reeds, and then covered with the tarlike asphalt. The guffah would float down the river, past the fragrant orange groves, and the gardens with date palms. Sweet-sunged birds sang from the thickly leafed trees. It was, indeed, a veritable Garden of Eden.

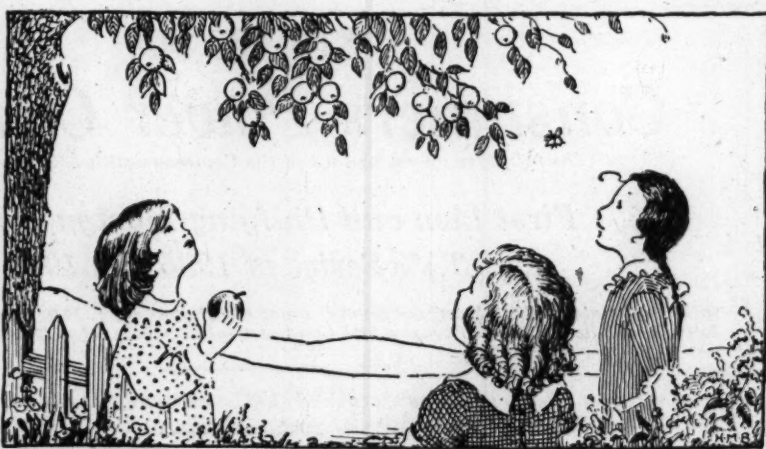
Sari's father would leave the guffah down at the wharf, and the family walked home through the crowded streets, mingling with the donkeys and the camels, and people from all parts of the eastern world. Sari's mother wore a great white scarf on her head, which hung over her shoulders. She held the ends across her face so that only her dark eyes were revealed, and no stranger could see her face. Lying on the roof at night, looking at the low-hanging stars, Sari was happy that she lived in Baghdad. She did not regret the fact that her homeland still clung to ancient customs. She loved the strange Oriental city, and she was proud of the fact that Baghdad was still known as "Dar-es-Salam"—the City of Peace.

A Cat With a Long Memory

THIS is a true story of an intelligent cat with a remarkable memory. Donald came to his mistress as a stray kitten, and for 14 years was her inseparable companion, showing his gratitude for all she had done for him in many pretty little ways.

In the best bedroom was an old-fashioned chest of drawers, the keyholes of which were covered with little pieces of metal resembling thimbles. One day, while dusting the chest, the metal cap on the second drawer came off, and tumbling down rolled away across the floor, giving Donald, who was of course in close attendance on his mistress, a fine plaything until it had to be put back on the lock again.

Donald, however, did not forget his toy, and every morning when



Drawn by a Staff Artist

The Adventurous Bee

We three stood in the shade of the tree,
Judy and Ann and I—we three—
Watching the apples turn red.
A bee was circling near to see
If their juice was sweet, a restless bee,
Who hummed a basso song at me,
And whirled around my head with glee.
I, watchful, heard the melody,
And waited still, till suddenly
The scented apples called, and he,
A blur of yellow, fled.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND



A Small Striped Seed

HE WAS a small, pointed seed, in a cream-colored jacket with black stripes. "I wonder what kind of seed I am!" he thought.

Soon by the feel and the smell the seed knew that it lay on the grass in the sun. Next there was a sound of raking.

"Someone's making a garden," thought the seed. Then the bag was torn open, and the seed tumbled out on a boy's brown hand. There was no broad lawn, and no farm field, only a sunny fence corner beside a small, white cottage.

"But I can grow here very well," said the seed. The boy dropped the seed in the soft earth, and pressed it down tight.

"He surely put my covers on to stay!" thought the seed. "It's so cozy here that I might as well go to sleep."

One night the spring rain came, and called the seed. As the seed pushed his brown covers aside his striped jacket split open. With a big push he reached up above the ground. Next day he had two tiny, green leaves.

The little plant grew from day to day—up to boy's knees, to his shoulders, above his head.

"Won't I ever blossom?" wondered the little plant.

A green knob on top began to open into a yellow blossom as large as a saucer. When the sun rose, the blossom faced the east. When it set, the blossom faced the west. All at once it knew.

"I'm only a sunflower!" it said sadly.

"My sunflower is taller than I am!" the boy called to his mother, but the plant hung its head. "No one picks sunflowers," it said. The yellow blossom dried, and the sunflower grew heavier.

"You're almost ready!" said the boy.

"Ready for what?" thought the sunflower. "I'm no longer pretty, and summer is over."

But in the center of the great sunflower, where tiny flowerets had been, were dozens of pointed seeds in striped jackets, like the small seed himself had been.

The boy cut the sunflower. He hung it up until the seeds were dry, then he took them out, carefully. The biggest seeds he put in a bag and wrote "Sunflowers" across it.

"I'll plant you next spring," he said. "The other seeds will make fine breakfasts for the birds this winter. I'm glad that I planted sunflowers!"

dusting time came, he followed his mistress to the room, put his claw under the little cap on the second drawer, and pulling it off amused himself by rattling it over the skirting boards.

Answer to Hidden Puzzle

1—Mug. 2—Glass. 3—Plate. 4—Saucer. 5—Cup. 6—Dish. 7—Bowl. 8—Mat. 9—Cloth. 10—Fork.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Waist Suits With Elastic Back Drop Seats

Children like the convenience of this style. Elastic band instead of buttons on drop seat. Made in various fabrics for boys and girls, from ages 2 to 12. Retail price of style illustrated is 75 cents. Other styles, according to grade of fabric, from 65 cents to 85 cents.

Nazareth makes a great variety of underwear for infants and children up to age 16. Quality is assured by our 49 years of experience. Look for the Nazareth label at your retailers.

Catalog on request.

Nazareth Waist Co.
346 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

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It is important to select correct clothes for children to wear to school... clothes that give the child a sense of confidence and assurance... clothes that are in keeping with the child's school environment.

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BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM,
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Western Ontario's Big Department Store

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These may be purchased on the new
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As close to you as your phone

PROMPT CITY DELIVERY

*FOOD WATER PURIFICATION SERVICE

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*500 Hamilton Road, *416 Dundas Street

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Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

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We specialize in Suits, Ties and Overcoats

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For forty years this store has been

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PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

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Served in the Best Way

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Reasonable Prices

Phone HU. 7221

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for your laundry and drycleaning?"

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PURITAN LAUNDRESS &

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"REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning

really is much better. Garments

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Phone today!

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Diamond Setting

a specialty.

Licensed gold buy-

ers. All transactions

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dential.

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Royal Windsor Garage

Always Open—Never Closed

Every Service for Your Car

Towing, Storage, Repairs

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Brake Service, Reasonable Prices

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The Waxed Fuel

\$10.50 per ton

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We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal

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SHOE STORES LIMITED

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WEST

Good Shoes

for all occasions

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*DOLLARD

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COMPANY LIMITED

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"The Canadian Owned Store"

MEATS, GROCERIES

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MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave. Montreal

Phone: LAMARQUE 7438

Stones sent, Flaming and Gilding. All work

promptly and expertly executed. Phone VU. 608.

Depot at 159 Hill Street, Notting Hill Gate.

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Suits and Woollens are washed by hand in

soft water with Pure Soap Cleaning Dye-

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Research Association

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Television Is Due Next Year Says Head of British System

"By this time next year, we are hoping that television will be in full swing. I do not think it will be long now before every wireless set will be equipped with a television screen, and vision will be as usual as speech is today."

Thus John Logie Baird, the guiding genius of the British Baird television system, comments on the British Postmaster General's recent statement announcing definitely that the British Broadcasting Corporation has been authorized to arrange for complete installations of both Baird and Marconi television systems. The Postmaster General asserted it would take six months to build and install the apparatus, which means that first test transmissions from the tall Alexandra Palace in London may be expected about next March.

With this news it now appears certain that England will have its public television before it is introduced in the United States. Several American laboratories are still at work on it and at least one, Radio Corporation of America, is preparing with a minimum of fanfare to build its own initial transmitting station near Philadelphia for test operation next spring.

The subject of television simply won't "down" in either the United States or England since newspaper and other observers who have seen demonstrations of visual broadcasting have been satisfied that it is technically feasible and acceptable. It remains for the London public first, and then the American public, to give the final word as to its acceptability.

In the meantime, the leaders of the American radio industry, who have repeatedly averred that British television is not a big further advance than American, are pursuing a policy of watchful waiting. They, too, are convinced that television is practical technically, but they are fearful of the enormous burden of cost involved in introducing an entirely new transmission system to parallel the existing audio broadcasting system of the United States.

American radio stations are apprehensive, too, of the development of television which will have on the currently rising American market for ordinary radios. In this country television has not received an official stamp of authority to go ahead as in England, where though the development of television apparatus is private concern, the big broadcasting company which will introduce and operate it, is a government monopoly.

One of the most enthusiastic observers of British television development is Andrew W. Cruse, chief of the Department of Commerce electrical equipment division who spent a whole month this summer studying television in England, France and Germany.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Cruse last week, after receiving new reports from Henry E. Stebbins, American trade commissioner at London, regarding progress in the

British art, "after having seen both the Baird and Electric & Music Industries (Marconi) systems in operation, I feel that the future of British television depends entirely upon the ability of the British Broadcasting Corporation to present programs which will be enthusiastically received by the public."

Technically, both the British transmitting and receiving equipment is adequately satisfactory to introduce this service at this time, but the unknown factors are program material and program presentation. Will the novelty of this new art be sustained after the novelty has worn off? We in the United States can learn many valuable lessons which may later save us many dollars by patiently watching the development of the British television picture."

Mr. Stebbins' latest report to Mr. Cruse tells of the "jittery" state of British cinema exhibitors over the prospects of television. These were partially quieted by Capt. H. G. D. West, Baird's technical director, who recently addressed the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association, assuring them that television subjects will be made available for pickup and reproduction on theater screens. In fact, the Dominion Theater of London is reported to be secretly installing apparatus for this purpose.

"I think I am right in saying that within two years from now several London cinemas will be taking regular television items in their programs," Captain West asserted. "I am convinced that even if programs for the home were made really attractive, the average member of a family will still want to go out to his local cinema or theater and laugh and cry and enjoy himself in common with many hundreds of others. The cinema need have no fear of television in the home as regards reducing box office receipts."

Gaumont-British, England's leading film producer, must be thinking along the same lines, for it is controlling stockholder in the Baird company, which so far has expended nearly \$2,000,000 on television, and which won't get any income from its efforts until the British Broadcasting Corporation buys the first apparatus. Marconi officials, like those of the Radio Corporation of America, with whom they have a patent and data exchange agreement, are reported by Max Stebbins as believing genuinely that they have a television system far better than any now in existence. Under the British Government television advisory committee's dictum, both the Baird and Marconi systems will be introduced simultaneously with a "television viewer" capable of picking them both up. Public reaction will dictate the ultimate choice of systems—and the public will be expected to pay \$250 to \$400 per "television" even during the period of early experimentation.

[A Monday Shortwave Feature]

Worth Knowing



A PASSENGER AUTOMOBILE POWERED WITH A DIESEL ENGINE TRAVELED BETWEEN LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK—3774 MILES—AT A COST OF \$765 FOR FUEL!

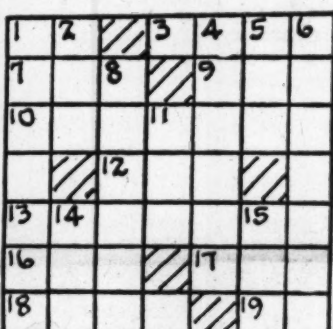
Ten Guesses

Check (✓) Yes or No

1. Is this sentence correct in every particular: "The two candidates are both as nearly alike as two men could be?" (Yes..... No.....)
2. "He seems a little careless in dealing with the truth." Does this sentence involve euphemism? (Yes..... No.....)
3. Did the Renaissance precede the Reformation? (Yes..... No.....)
4. Did roses play anything but a symbolic part in the Wars of the Roses? (Yes..... No.....)
5. Is it true that Yellowstone National Park lies wholly within Wyoming? (Yes..... No.....)
6. Is the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic a lighter color than the adjacent ocean water? (Yes..... No.....)
7. Is 4 a prime factor of 28? (Yes..... No.....)
8. Does Haggar precede Zechariah? (Yes..... No.....)
9. Is a "bear" one who habitually "sells short"? (Yes..... No.....)
10. Was the opera "Madame Butterfly" composed by Verdi? (Yes..... No.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Crossword Puzzle No. 143



[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ariel

IN THE opening verses of the twenty-ninth chapter of Isaiah, we find various references to Ariel; and in view of the fact that it is described in verse 10 as "the city where David dwelt," there is general agreement that it is to be regarded as a synonym for Jerusalem. However, there remain considerable differences of opinion among scholars as to the literal meaning of the Hebrew term Ariel.

Gesenius, Cheyne, and other authorities take it as signifying "lions of El," i. e. of God—an abbreviated form of "Elionim"; while Delitzsch contends that the meaning is properly "hearth of El" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon), the reference apparently being to a great altar on which sacrificial offerings were burned as on a hearth. This latter conjecture appears to be accepted by most modern translators; for instance, Moffatt refers to Ariel as "God's altar"; and Smith and Kent as "Altar-hearth."

For the Scrapbook

We all of us tend to rise or fall together. If any set of us goes down, the whole nation sags a little. If any of us raise ourselves a little, then by just so much the nation as a whole is raised.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Wisdom can draw expedient from obstacle, invention from difficulty.—Colton.

Happiness depends, as Nature shows, less on exterior things than most suppose.—William Cowper.

Tolerance is the vision that enables us to see things from another person's point of view.—Anonymous.

Truth is the summit of being; Justice is the application of it to affairs.—Emerson.

Daily Anecdote

Roosevelt Knew

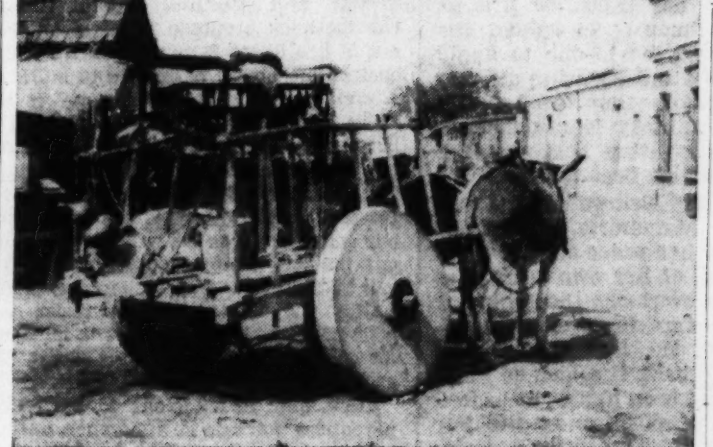
AN INTIMATE friend of Theodore Roosevelt upbraided him one day for what he considered to be some bad judgment when he was serving as President of the United States. "Now I know one mistake you made," began the critic. "My dear fellow," interrupted the President, "where you know of one mistake I have made, I know of ten!"

Daily Features

Transportation in Mexico



Photos Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. B. Troseth, Austin, Texas. Old Mexico Still Clings to Some of the Slower Methods of Transportation. The Detours on Certain Roads May Have Something to Do With It.



Photos Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. B. Troseth, Austin, Texas. Old Mexico Still Clings to Some of the Slower Methods of Transportation. The Detours on Certain Roads May Have Something to Do With It.

In Lighter Vein

Her Trade

A couple of colored women met on the street. "You looks right down, Sister Lulu," Annie Mae said when she saw her.

"I is down," said Lulu. "I ain't gittin' much to eat, I ain't got no clothes, and de lan'lord 'bout to run me offen my house."

"Then you ain't eatin' regular and ain't got no clothes, how come you doan go down to de relief? They gives you sumpin' when you hungry," advised Annie Mae.

Lulu looked interested. "What is de relief?" she asked.

"Hit down at de First National Bank building," Annie Mae told her. "Well, I doan' know," said Lulu. "I've been givin' de Red Cross my trade, and I kinder hates to change."

—Walt Street Journal.

The One Thing Left

A city family had been motoring in the country all day Sunday. They had filled all the available space in the car with wild flowers, tree branches, and other spoils. Being uncertain which road to take, they stopped a farmer and inquired: "Should we take this road back to the city?"

"You might as well while you're at it," replied the farmer. "It looks like you had about everything else we've got."

Economy

Mother: "Oh, Freddie, I thought we had all agreed to economize, and here I see you eating bread with both jam and butter on it."

Freddie: "Why, of course, Mother; one slice of bread does for both."

—Montreal Star.



Cecil: "You're lucky to have a girl who can take a turn with the pole." Harry: "Quiet! I always say there's one thing about May—she isn't the clinging sort!"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. It is paid for each item accepted.]

'Kitchen Dolls'

A YOUNG woman whose small son takes up most of her time began to make "kitchen dolls," first for pleasure and then for profit.

All the material needed to make such a Cinderella is assembled in the 10-cent store. Mrs. B. buys a large wooden spoon, such as is used for serving salad; a dish mop; a ball of steel wool; four to six assorted dishrags; and half a dozen attractive dish towels whose color schemes go well together. Sometimes, for the sake of variety, a wooden fork is added, or an eggbeater is substituted for the mop, or guest towels take the place of the others. It is up to the doll-maker to use her imagination.

At home, Mrs. B. draws with an indelible pencil a doll's face on the back of a spoon; starry eyes, two dots for nostrils, a curly mouth. Then with white twine she binds securely the spoon handle to the mop handle, in such a way that the spoon and the mop are at opposite ends. Thus she gets a foundation for her doll, which she now begins to dress.

First a "body" is made out of the dishrags, thin at the waist and with an extra fullness around the hips. The rags are well secured with twine, so they will not slip. Now, a large kitchen towel is wrapped around the lower part of the figure, making a wide peasant skirt. Another towel is tightly wound around the upper part of the figure. The steel wool is slipped into the hollow of the spoon, and a third towel is draped peasant-wise around the "face." Since the doll has no arms, this fact is hidden by a fourth towel draped cape-like around the shoulders and held in place by a few stitches. Now a double strength of twine is fastened around the waist, and a neat small towel folded in four is passed over it in front, to make an apron. The sixth towel may be used on the skirt, for extra fullness.

The first few dolls that Mrs. B. assembled for friends proved so attractive that she began to receive orders for them. Now she sells such dolls for showers, gifts, bridge prizes and Christmas presents. Customers gladly pay from \$1.75 to \$2 apiece.

N. L.

Quotation for Today

WE ALWAYS weaken what we exaggerate.—LA HARPE.

[Next Monday: "Wilson," "Xander-Banders," and "Young"]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Paul, Minn.
A YOUNG couple, returning from a vacation trip, stopped at a filling station in a small town to replenish their gasoline supply. They found such pleasant attendants that they lingered awhile visiting with them. Then, rested and refreshed because of their short stop, they drove eagerly on their way home.

When about 18 miles from the little town they noticed a speeding car in the rear; and it seemed as if the driver of it might be trying to overtake them. Having heard of hold-ups along this stretch of the highway, they increased their own speed. However, the oncoming car quickly overtook them. The driver, giving them a friendly signal, jumped out and hurried toward them, a smile of satisfaction spreading across his face.

The young couple, recognizing their friendly station attendant of a short time before, were amazed when he handed to them the wife's purse. He had found it on the ground where she had alighted from the car, and had made haste to overtake them to return it, commanding a friend's car in order to do so.

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council on Education

VAUGHN is nearly twice as much used in the United States as the older form Vaughan. On the basis of this connection, Vaughn may be held to be a Welsh name. Vaughn is especially familiar in northern Wales and the adjoining English county of Shropshire. Vaughn and Vaughan together call to their banner some 60,000 Americans.

White is the family designation of about nine times as many people as bear the name Vaughn, and is No. 13 in the list of outstanding family titles. Like Brown and Black, it is a complexion name, and denotes a fair-haired person. The Scotch Whyte, the German Weiss, and the French le Blanc have the same meaning. The difference between White and Whyte, like that between Smith and Smyth, or Clark, Clarke, and Clerk, is simply a matter of spelling, dating back to the days of free choice when White is very broadly and commonly used in England and Ireland. In Scotland the Whites hold to the Lowlands. The form Whyte persists in Scotland, but is rare in the United States.

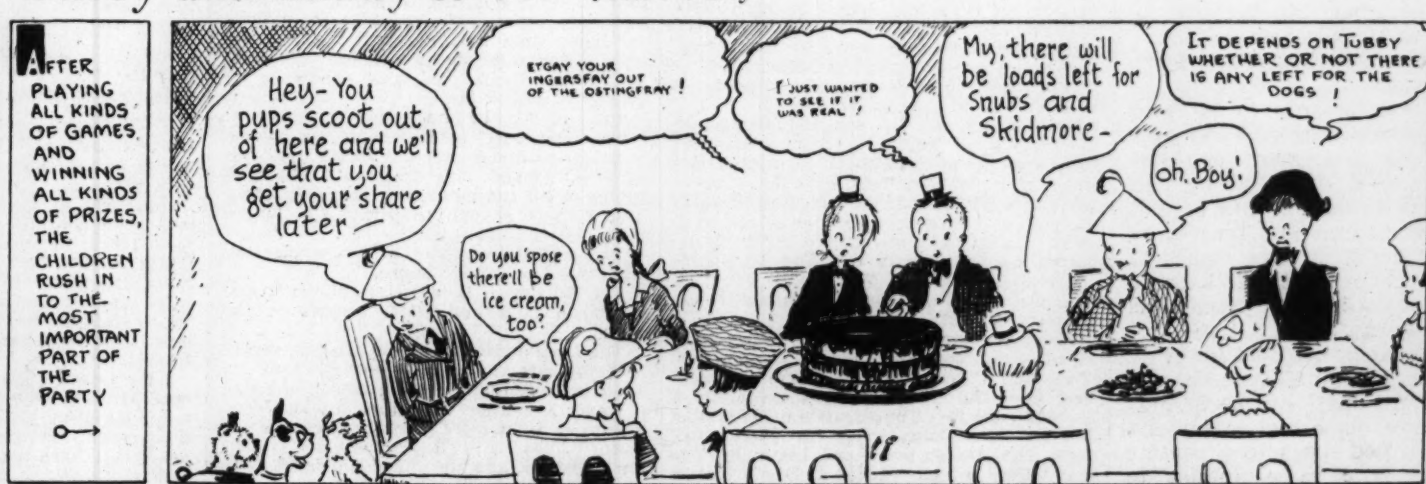
Williams, our fourth most popular appellation, has more than twice as many bearers as has White, being borne by some 762,000 Americans, a number more than twice the population of Vermont, and nearly equal to that of the City of Boston. Most of our Williamses trace ancestry to England and Wales, but many of them are other "sons of William." Among the contributory names are the German Wilhelm and the Dutch Willemsen.

How a name can gain use by these changes is shown by comparison with Jones, which half again as much used in England and Wales, but now outnumbered here by Williams. In the motherland Williams is in common use from the midlands southward, but is especially popular in southern Wales. Few Irish use it, and practically no Scotch; they prefer Wilson and, in a lesser degree, Williamson.

[Next Monday: "Wilson," "Xander-Banders," and "Young"]

By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Joan's Party



My dinner plans came to a halt when I found I was out of salt.

I knew I'd just have time to make the grocery store, but met a drake.

Who quacked and quacked and quacked and—say, I thought I'd never get away!

I ran, and got there just before Tom Pintail locked up his front door.

The Adventures of Waddles—Dinner Plans Halted

By THE HAGERS



My dinner plans came to a halt when I found I was out of salt.

I knew I'd just have time to make the grocery store, but met a drake.

Who quacked and quacked and quacked and—say, I thought I'd never get away!

I ran, and got there just before Tom Pintail locked up his front door.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace Talk

SO SHARP is the week-end change in Mussolini's tone that the world breathes easier. Peace has not been perceived and embraced. But the very manner of Italy's rejection of the League of Nations plan for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian question and Mussolini's counter offer have transformed the situation. The change from "no compromise" to "inadequate concessions" is a change from war talk to peace talk. Even though the terms Italy now offers are beyond reason, they afford an opening for further negotiations.

Never before has Mussolini been willing to say what he wanted. Now while rejecting the League's offer he hastens to make sure that his "No" shall not be accepted as final. It is evident that complete conquest of Ethiopia—preferably by a war that would prove the nobility of Italian purposes by demonstrating the might of Italian arms—is not the sole condition of peace.

Of course the cynical explanation of Mussolini's peace talk is Britain's war front. Unquestionably the massing of British ships and guns in the Mediterranean has given Rome something to think about. Probably too it has been influential in persuading France to take a stronger stand at Geneva. The evidence that Paris in the end must choose Britain and the League even at the price of losing Italy was very slight until the British fleet moved to Alexandria and Gibraltar. The League's position too has stiffened since the force behind potential sanctions moved into position.

It would be easy to say that this silent act of Britain's had been more effective than all the "peace talk" at Geneva and elsewhere. Too easy. For what lies behind the British move? Her national interests in Africa and the Mediterranean? Surely. But much more. Fleet mobilization was ordered by a Government that had a mandate from the British people. It was in itself merely a symbol of British purpose. And as Sir Samuel Hoare said a few days ago at Geneva, anyone who sees only selfish interest in that purpose misses a tremendous fact. That fact is a popular and earnest support of the League.

Bonnets and Bawbees

ABOUT 190 years ago a couple of Scots lost their headgear and thereby hangs a tale. Antiquarians have identified them as having belonged to two adherents of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," whose debonair insouciance set patriotic fires in the Highlands of Scotland. The hats, described by the finder as "two rich brown bonnets," were found in a peat bog by Duncan Macdonald. Not unlikely they were worn by Macdonalds, as clans of that name flocked to the Prince's standard. This would be a coincidence except for the coincidence that Scotland is full of Macdonalds.

But to get along with the tale. Much speculation—erudite and otherwise—is rife as to how the bonnets got into the bog. A very possible explanation is hereby given. Prince Charlie was celebrating that little affair at Prestonpans, where the English army showed it was second to none when it came to a Marathon. As usual, the banquet was held in one of the caves used by Charlie to evade the snooping redcoats.

Reconstructing the episode, to use the language of writers of detective stories, one observes the two faithful followers approaching the scene of festivities. "Hist, mon," suddenly whispered one of them. "D'ye see yon lass sittin' outside th' cave? Gin we gie her o' bonnets tae mind we'll hae tae gie her twa bawbees for mindin' em." How were they to know it was just another Macdonald, the heroine named Flora, who loyally helped the Prince so often to escape the English foe?

Naturally, the two Scots left their bonnets outside on a shelf of rock or something. The haggis was vera guid. They stayed to enjoy a second helping. There descended a Scotch mist—euphemism for deluge of rain—and the bonnets were washed away. But two stout-hearted, albeit mistaken, "Hielanders" went down in history as the first intrepid men to bid defiance to the cloakroom girl.

Tests for British Motorists

HAS the institution of a driving test for motorists made the highways of Great Britain any safer? There is much difference of opinion on the subject. It is at present too early to form a conclusive judgment, since only those who have applied for driving licenses since April, 1934, are required to pass the test. It is agreed that a person who has learned just enough to pass and no more is a less confident driver than 90 per cent of those who, having passed no test, have fully accustomed themselves to the use of a car. It might appear therefore, that the test serves no purpose beyond denying the right of the road to untrained beginners.

It is true, no initial examination will show whether a man has good road sense, whether he is considerate, or whether he is a potential road hog. But many persons continue to drive badly all their lives because they have never had a good grounding, and have never learned exactly the

work of the League of Nations Union, under the direction of Viscount Cecil has produced an understanding of peace problems and a resolve to support collective action which is not easily appreciated. In that sense "peace talk" the frequently scoffed-at efforts to mobilize the conscience and the thinking of the people against war, has been definitely behind this fleet movement. The British Government acted not only with the knowledge the people would resist any threat to British interests; it acted after British opinion in support of the League had been made very plain.

The clearest single evidence of that opinion, of course, was the peace ballot. The mandate of that ballot was no general wish for the preservation of peace. It was a tremendous vote for specific policies. Not only did 12,000,000 Britons vote almost unanimously to uphold the League. They voted ten-to-one to apply economic sanctions—and bearing directly on the present action—they voted nearly three-to-one for military sanctions. It is not too much to say that this mandate lies behind the British fleet today.

Remembering that Britain did little to check Japan in Manchuria, cynics are saying that today her peace effort is only for the protection of her own territories or interests. This overlooks the fact that British interests were involved in Manchuria. It forgets the fact that results of that refusal to back the League more vigorously have not been happy, measured either by Britain's position in the Far East today or by the insecurity and rearmament that have since afflicted the world.

Above all, this cynicism misses the fact that Britain's general stake in peace is far greater than her political interest in uncertain spheres of influence or bits of territory. Would it be reasonable for a Britain that is withdrawing from India to risk a war because her prestige and her tactical position in Egypt might be affected by Italian seizure of Ethiopia? Is it not more than likely that Britain's decisive action expresses rather an awakening to a larger interest in ending international anarchy and establishing in some measure a rule of order and justice?

right way to make each move. No one about to face the ordeal of the test will neglect to receive precise preliminary instruction.

But there is one element in the examination which puts its utility beyond reasonable doubt. Every candidate is searchingly examined concerning the rules and precepts of the Highway Code. But for the test the booklet which contains the code would in nine cases out of the ten be thrown aside unread. But now it must be closely studied, learned by heart, and no would-be driver can fail to know what is the law that governs the use of the road. The test, in fact, demands not merely a minimum of accuracy in driving an automobile, but also some elementary education concerning the lawful and honorable behavior expected from those who travel on the roads. Those who err in future will be sinners against the light.

Writing for a Living

WOULD books be better if authors had some other regular occupation besides writing? In other words,

does writing for a living tend to degenerate into hack work? It is an old question, but it has been brought up anew by the impending retirement from a lifelong career in such a prosaic institution as the post office, of one of Sweden's leading lyric poets, Bo Bergman. Mr. Bergman is also a member of the Swedish Academy, which each fall chooses the Nobel Prize winner in literature.

"How has it been possible to combine postal work with authorship?" the poet was asked as his retirement age approached. His answer was that he had observed very little conflict. "One cannot write verse between nine and four every day," he said, "and if an idea comes to an inopportune moment, it will have to come again. If it does not, it probably is not very good anyway."

That this rule would not hold for every one, Mr. Bergman admits. He could hardly visualize his countryman, August Strindberg, for instance, as being happy and productive while tied down to a routine official position. The same applies to artists in other lines, whose creative urge is so great and so constant that any other vocation would seem like an intolerable restraint. But for many writers would it not seem safer to have some other pursuit? The risks would be smaller, artistically as well as economically, the Swedish poet thinks. "Many authors who now wear themselves out by forced production would surely be happier if they had a side occupation," he concluded. "There are authors here whose work has sunk ever deeper artistically, though the number of their books has increased."

Is not this situation general, and is it not a fact that the most vital books of recent years have come from the pens of writers whose main profession is not authorship, people who, fortunately, have lived to write, but do not write to live? Still we get too many pot-boilers. A writer who has some other profession can afford to wait.

A B C of War

Book News of the Day

WHAT are we going to do about it?

War seems imminent in Europe. The United States wants no part of it. But the United States, or at least some Americans, do want the profits of other people's wars. Can other Americans prevent them from dragging the United States into war, as the United States was dragged into the World War.

After war starts, it may be too late to do anything about it. Therefore, the Foreign Policy Association of New York is rushing into print with the first of its "Headline Books"—"WAR TOMORROW: WILL WE KEEP OUT?" Ryllis Alexander Gollin is editor of the series, issued by the association at thirty-five cents each. These books are designed to promote popular education in international affairs.

"War Tomorrow" makes clear the causes of war, and examines without illusion the methods proposed to keep America out of hostilities. It shows how American businessmen were permitted to build up a tremendous stake in Europe in the early years of the World War, until it became necessary to extend enormous credit in order to protect the investment. Then came Ambassador Page's famous message to President Wilson: "Perhaps our going to war is the only way in which our present pre-eminent trade position can be maintained and a panic averted."

Can the United States resist war profits? That is an important question, for as "War Tomorrow" says flatly: "To accept them means war."

Then how to keep out of war? Preparedness won't do it. For "when nations are armed to the teeth, the militarists are in power. They are impatient with talk of compromise. There is no time for any attempt at a peaceful settlement of disputes."

Or we can stay at home. A resolution designed to insure neutrality was adopted by Congress just before adjournment. But it was a compromise resolution. It "ignores credits and loans and fails to recognize the importance of foodstuffs, cotton and other goods as war material. It is designed merely to take care of the immediate crisis, and leave the way open for further discussion and the passage of permanent legislation at the next session."

There remains co-operation. "If the needs of people are to be supplied, it may be necessary to forget national boundaries, as we have learned to forget state boundaries, and make it possible for nations to exchange goods freely. This means the setting up of an intelligent and fearless system of co-operation that would give every nation a chance to export the goods and products it can best produce, and to import the goods it needs in return."

That means a world system. It is a revolutionary proposal. It would seriously interfere with private profits. There will be strong opposition to it.

But the sponsors of this book, who are certainly no Reds, insist that "it is imperative that we join with the other nations in an intelligent and determined effort to eliminate the causes of war. These causes are part of the warp and woof of our social and economic life. They arise out of the competitive struggle for material wealth and political power. It may be necessary to make fundamental changes in the social and economic structure before we can substitute international friendship for jealous nationalism, and co-operation for competition. It is not enough for us as Americans to say, 'We don't like war.' We said that in 1914." L. A. S.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On September 6, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Jane Addams, a campaign was begun in the sixty countries which signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy to secure 50,000,000 signatures to a mandate to each and all of their governments.

The mandate calls for the immediate stopping of all increase in armaments, and using existing machinery for peaceful settlement of present conflicts, also for a world-wide immediate reduction of arms as a step toward complete world disarmament. The mandate was written in the Washington headquarters of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which is setting with its international headquarters at Geneva.

Meetings were held in most of the large cities of this country, those in Boston, New York and Chicago being particularly large and successful in launching the project in the United States. The mandate is not drastic but one that almost every real patriot will sign. The British peace poll begun by Viscount Cecil, which reached 12,000,000 British voters in England and Scotland, has produced already tremendous effect in Geneva, as Mr. Hoare's great speech, now supported by Laval and virtually all of Europe, amply testifies.

The mandate blanks, with space for twenty signatures on each, may be had by applying to the undersigned at 19 Euston Street, Brookline, or at the headquarters of the Massachusetts W. I. L. F. F. at 6 Byron Street, Boston. The State is being organized by towns and cities with appointed organizers and volunteers as canvassers, both carefully instructed from headquarters. In Massachusetts, we are setting a goal of 800,000 signatures. LUCIA AMES MEAD Brookline, Mass.

He Met Huey Long

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I first met Senator Long last winter in the Senate reception room. I was waiting for Senator Trammell of Florida, with whom I had an engagement.

Long came out of the Senate Chamber and walked directly up to me. Whether he mistook me for someone who wanted to see him, I do not know, but I introduced myself and complimented him on his remarkable

"Books Once Were Men"

Francis Petrarch and His Sonnets to Laura

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

TO DISCOVER the man behind the book in the case of Francis Petrarch, one needs to read far more of his voluminous writings than anyone is likely to do in this age, and even such devotion as this might indicate would leave one in a hopeless state of confusion as to the author's real personality. More than any other writer, Petrarch was able to disclose passionately upon subjects toward which he personally assumed a dispassionate attitude. He approached every objective as an artist rather than as an actor, and thus made his life, when examined through his writings, seem a series of paradoxes.

If I were to ask you what Francis Petrarch wrote, would you mention his allegorical "Triumphs," his epic poem "Africa," his Latin Eclogues, or his Odes to Colonna and Rienza? These are among the noblest examples in all literature, yet I am sure that your reply would be: "His Sonnets to Laura."

The fact that for more than six centuries the name of Francis Petrarch has been kept alive by its association with the mystical matron of Avignon, is a convincing tribute to the poet's artistry. These Sonnets are addressed to "Laura," but Petrarch is really singing an inspired song to Woman in the abstract. Laura has been identified as the wife of Hugo de Sade, but the poet's acquaintance with her never even reached the intimacy of friendship. He first saw her at church in Avignon, and to him she represented the perfection of womanhood. He wrote to her and of her in such a way that lovers of all ages have found in his Sonnets the echo of their own sentiments toward the objects of their affection, expressed in words beyond their power to speak.

These love sonnets fall utterly to reveal the personality of the man, yet without them his name would now be familiar only to students of the fourteenth century. From childhood he manifested an independence of thought and action which later made him an outstanding figure among the philosophers, the historians, and the politicians of his period. The son of a well-known jurist of Avignon, he balked at his father's efforts to force him into legal work, admitting the inspiring majesty of Roman law, but freely expressing his disgust for the unethical technicalities common to its practice. Justice, he argued, could be secured through the written word more surely than through the law courts. His fame grew—as a writer, as a collector of books, as a humanist, as an ambassador, as a poet. He became intimate with the noble houses of Vicenti in Milan, of Gonzaga in Mantua, of Malatesta in Rimini—yet he fearlessly issued telling invectives against Italian tyrants, chief among whom were those he included among his friends!

Petrarch boasted his devotion to "solitude and nature." He established his

"Cisalpine Parnassus" at Vaucluse, and his Transalpine Parnassus at Parma, at both of which retreats he surrounded himself with books, and continued his studies and his writing. But his so-called solitude was passed in the midst of devoted friends as guests. His personality attracted others to him, and such was his passion for friendship that he became dependent upon association with other great minds to keep his intellectual activity at its maximum point of effectiveness. Chief among these friendships was that between Petrarch and Boccaccio. The younger poet's idolatrous worship of his master proved a constant inspiration to Petrarch, and the influence of the older, more seasoned writer proved a check upon the broadness of Boccaccio's writings.

Petrarch found a kindred spirit in Boccaccio's love for the classics. During the fourteenth century the Church of Rome banned classical literature as pagan, and sought to destroy the manuscripts themselves. Petrarch, joined by such booklovers as Poggio, Bracciolini, Bruni, Boccaccio, and other literary crusaders, ransacked the convent libraries of Italy, the museums of Constantinople, and the abbeys of France, Switzerland, and Germany, with the result that the Greek and Latin classics were preserved for posterity. More than any other influence, Francis Petrarch was responsible for the Italian Renaissance. The versatility of his writings, the effectiveness of his direct action aroused the entire intellectual world to an interest in learning which made the resulting revival inevitable.

This phase of Petrarch's life and work is what flashes before my eyes when his name is mentioned. The pretty picture of his being crowned Poet Laureate at Rome, the romantic appeal of his sonnets to Laura, his magnificent odes to princes and potentates, his passionate appeals for Roman liberty—all sink into comparative insignificance when one thinks of the debt later scholarship owed to his individual efforts. The popularizing of the Greek and Latin authors resulted, as Symonds so well summarizes, "in the further perception that classic literature alone displays human nature in the plenitude of intellectual and moral freedom... substituting a new authority for the traditions of the Church... bent upon absorbing and assimilating a spirit no less life-giving than Christianity itself."

I have in my library a beautiful bust of Laura, which rests upon the top of a marble, mosaic column from the cloister of S. Giovanni in Laterano. On my shelves are copies of the Latin and Greek classics. I, like the rest of the world, look upon Laura as the tangible reminder of a great soul; yet my real communion with Francis Petrarch must come in reading those immortal pages which his efforts saved for you and me.

A Mandate for Peace

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

achievement in Louisiana, particularly the furnishing by the State of free schoolbooks to both white and colored pupils, and as it had been before every Legislature in Ohio for more than half a century, and never passed because of the tremendous opposition of the schoolbook publishing companies, it greatly impressed me.

Some of Senator Long's achievements are: Free schoolbooks for both white and colored. The great bridge over the Mississippi River at New Orleans. This bridge is the longest bridge of all the many over this great river and is high enough to permit the largest ocean vessel to pass under.

The new State Capitol, which combines all the State's activities therein. The building at New Orleans of the largest combined land and water airport in the world.

The large expansion of the state university whereby any Louisiana boy or girl may attend whether they have the money or not. Under Governor Long and his successor, Governor Allen, more than 80 per cent of the hard-surface highways have been constructed in Louisiana, and the State stands third in the United States in this respect.

The abolishing of scores of highway toll bridges, some of which had a toll of as high as \$2 for each automobile. The freeing of these bridges, which were corporation owned, made a number of very violent enemies for Senator Long.

Under Governor Long, the first great drive in the South against illiteracy was made in the State of Louisiana. The first classes organized brought in 100,000 adults, the large majority being colored. HARVEY C. GARRETT, Former Member of Congress from Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.

Armaments for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For several years The Christian Science Monitor has been advocating the policy of disarmament, but lately the Monitor seems to have discontinued this policy. For many years I have felt convinced that it would be wrong to advocate this policy, having regard to the general political situation in the world and taking into account the fact that certain nations are governed by systems which at no time would be willing to disarm for the purpose of pursuing a peaceful policy. In the London Observer, Mr. Garvin, the

The Wide Horizon

Politics at a Distance

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

THE appointment was at 2:30; the caller a lecturer before women's clubs who spends eight months of each year traversing America, the other four months darting to odd corners of the globe (and was just back from Ethiopia); the correspondent was engaged to give his "slant" ("slant" was the word) on affairs in general. It seemed a large order. Yet after a preliminary gulp or two the correspondent found himself talking glibly, nay, animatedly, with no problem too big for him.

Washington correspondents ordinarily, I suppose, live too much from moment to moment. Long-term generalizations are out of their ambit. Their lives are geared to the normal pace of a crisis a day. Very likely it was in reaction to this catastrophic view of things that this correspondent, when asked to visualize America's situation as a whole, found himself—to his own surprise—taking a calm and soothing tone. After all, he reflected, after witnessing a decade or two of daily crises, America is still bobbing along triumphantly, having shipped a little water here and there perhaps, but still as sound and seaworthy as ever. It was a cheering thought.

A long-range view is, indeed, apt to engender hopefulness. Just for a minute, let us try some of the immediate Washington problems against this test. Take, for example, the very serious matter of a balanced budget. It is a good test, for no topic, probably, is causing more concern to thoughtful, conservative people than the New Deal's mammoth expenditures.

The Washington philosopher finds it possible to remain moderately calm even in the face of a budget where \$2 is going out for every \$1 coming in, simply because so many other people are becoming excited. This excitement is an encouraging sign. The symptom is bigger than partisanship—there can be no doubt that the recent trend away from Mr. Roosevelt has been in large part based on this feeling of financial instability; and there are very real signs that the astute Mr. Roosevelt is himself taking cognizance of the matter. If Mr. Roosevelt does not balance the budget, or at any rate give some minimum assurances of fiscal solidity, then, depend upon it, the public will put in a man who will.

America is naturally a conservative country, at least when it enjoys its normal prosperity; leaders who disregard the fact do so at their own risk. On the other hand America is wealthy, too, and can afford generous social expenditures and balance the budget at the same time. Only last week the Treasury told of income tax gains for the third quarter of this year of 34 per cent over last year's; and there is reasonable prospect that next year's gain will be as much again.

Now take an even bigger matter than the budget—next year's election. For the immediate present it will make a tremendous difference, no doubt, who wins. But for the far future, will the result be so revolutionary? It will offend both sides, of course, to suggest that it will not. But let us say the Republicans are victorious; they will scrap some of the New Deal, no doubt, but many, perhaps most, of the big innovations will remain. Stock market regulation, credit centralization, social security, all these changes, yes, even new forms of agricultural aid and social planning will probably stick, either as they are, or in modified form.

It is even possible that a conservative administration could operate this plethora of experiments better than the New Deal itself, which seems, for the minute at least, pretty well tangled up in some of its own handiwork. America habitually progresses by a series of right angles. If the time comes for the nation to turn right for a spell, it does not mean that it will not turn left again when the time ripens for a new social change.

Your correspondent later found himself explaining—though by no means condoning—the New Deal spoils system which he said (if he remembers aright) was a part of a very deplorable, yet very ancient, American tradition, almost as venerable as the Constitution. It should be extirpated, root and branch, no doubt, but neither party is innocent.

Such was the mood engendered by the rashly flattering request for a Washington correspondent's "slant" on affairs in general. Such moods, however, have the habit of evaporating. It is difficult to live on these mountain tops for long. Descending into the valley again brings back all sorts of immediate problems, with only the solacing memory that a general path stretches ahead.

Take the pressing problems of this week, for example. Mr. Roosevelt starts on his important swing West. Let the reader watch the papers for the sort of reception he gets en route, that may tell more of his chances of re-election than all the speeches he makes.

Then again, the State Department is still wrestling this week with neutrality. Now, as before, officials cannot quite believe that Italy will commit suicide by a war with Britain. As to sanctions, profound content at seeing collective security upheld against an aggressor at Geneva is mingled with minor questions here as to why the same sort of action was not forthcoming in the Manchurian crisis. "How stupid of Italy," said one observer here, "that it picked Africa for its adventure, and not Asia!"